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BIRTHS.

On January 15th, at No. 4 Mount Sophia, Singapore, the wife of Rev. W. T. CHERVY, of a son.

At 53 Spottiswoode, Singapore, on the 15th January, the wife of T. TANAKA, Japanese Consul, of a son.

At 12 Quinsan Gardens, Shanghai, on 21st inst., FRANCIS AUGUSTA CLIFTON.

MARRIAGE.

On 18th January, at Holy Trinity Cathedral, Shanghai, Capt. F. Boyd, China Navigation Co., son of A. Boyd, of Bushey Park, Bristol, to EDITH BERTRAM, daughter of C. G. Noel of Seton Park, Liverpool.

DEATHS.

At the Lao Kung Mow Cotton Mill, Shanghai, on the 22nd of January, the wife of H. Fox, of a daughter.

On January 23rd, at Shanghai, STANLEY AMESBURY, late master of the American ship *Atlas*.

The Hongkong Telegraph

MAIL SUPPLEMENT,

ISSUED GRATIS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JANUARY 28, 1905.

CRIME IN HONGKONG.

(23rd January.)

In a brief animadversion upon crime in the Colony a Shanghai contemporary asserts that for the past few weeks Hongkong has developed a record which would put to shame a far west American mining centre, and which has even outpaced Manila. It alludes to the weekly budget of murder cases, suicides, criminal assault and robberies, and says that, if this season of crime continues, Hongkong will be as notorious for crime as it was for plague. Granted that at the December and January Criminal Sessions the calendars presented by the Attorney General contained an unusual number of indictments of the gravest character, and that the Chief Justice will have another capital charge to deal with at the February sittings statistics of crime in the Colony during the past year go far to prove that Hongkong is not nearly so bad as she is painted. The real application of any test concerning the increase of crime comes when we reach the volume of summary offences dealt with by our magistrates. As we have already seen we are here met with a decrease which, having regard to the efficiency of our police, whose duty is to prevent rather than detect crime, is surely a satisfactory state of affairs for the Colony. The number of cases tried by the magistrates in 1904 amounted to 13,467; and that in 1903 to 13,669, shewing a decrease of 202. In 1902 the number of cases dealt with at the Magistracy was less than 16,070 as against 14,531 in 1901, 14,681 in 1900, 10,158 in 1899 and 13,341 in 1898. Statistics, such as these, are always useful from whatever point of view we regard them, and when one comes to get at facts that lie behind the array of figures the results are instructive and, so far as those under consideration at present are concerned, somewhat surprising. As our civilisation advances we become more and more surrounded with a network of Ordinances and police regulations and so forth, mainly directed to the interests of the public safety, health and comfort, and it is the incurring of the prescribed penalties by persons under these varied and various enactments and provisions that a large percentage of cases at the Magistracy is due. It is the multiplication of these offences which would account for a rise in the criminal statistics, and not any increase of actual crime. Indictable offences, or those tried at the Criminal Sessions, which constitute, of course, the serious crime of the Colony, may be set on one side with the

comforting remark that, comparatively speaking, they show little or no tendency to increase; indeed, rather the opposite, when the great increase of our cosmopolitan population is considered.

THE ST. PETERSBURG RIOTS.

(12th January.)

The civilized world was recently startled by the report that the down-trodden millions of Russia had at length found leaders willing and able to give expression to their thoughts, their feelings and their wrath at the shortcomings of their rulers. It is now even more amazed at the tragic turn in the tide of affairs at St. Petersburg. But a few weeks ago representatives of the people discussed the text of an important document embodying recommendations for reforms in State administration. This was presented to the Tsar, and shortly afterwards it was given forth that certain changes would be effected. It appears that the Government took this step with a view to pacifying the Socialist and Revolutionary parties, but, contrary to expectation, it has had the result of still further incensing them. So strong, indeed, has become the movement that the government will experience the greatest difficulty in stemming its strong current, and further arresting the progress of the culture of the country which they have stopped for so many years by their bureaucratic rule over society. "Injustice and death is preferable to intolerable suffering," is the cry of the oppressed toilers, who have declared their readiness to die before the Winter Palace if no reply is given to their prayer. On Sunday fifteen thousand of the so-called strikers started out to make a peaceful demonstration in front of the Tsar's home overlooking the Neva. They were unable to reach the Winter Palace as Cossacks and Uhlan opened fire, slaughtering the workmen by hundreds, and finally driving them back. Not to be beaten, however, the demonstrators have erected barricades at Basil Island and are endeavouring to put up similar defences in that beautiful street known as the Nevsky Prospect. That the dawn of a revolution seems near at hand will readily be imagined on reading the intelligence sent by our London correspondent through Reuter's agency. What the outcome will be it is impossible to forecast. The Tsar has fled, troops remain in the streets, the rioters are accumulating explosives, and fellow workmen have already defeated the military outside of the city and are now marching into the capital. The day of reckoning seems very near at hand, and Russia, indeed, is to be sincerely pitied just now. Since the fall of Port Arthur the people have become increasingly unruly, and we are told that they have lost faith in the Government. That they had realised they were living in a fool's paradise, must have been apparent many months ago when the Government embarked upon the war. They soon saw the Baltic Fleet pottering about until it became the laughing stock of the world and nearly brought further disaster upon the country by their hysterical voyage down the North Sea. This was followed by its slow progress to the Far East at the same time as Kuropatkin was scrambling out of Manchuria and Stoessel being hard pressed at Port Arthur. The state of the country is terrible, indeed; Russia is reaping what she has sown, and the harvest is the inevitable vindication of an intolerable weight of tyranny to which her people have for so long been subjected.

TANJONG PAGAR DOCK CO.

(25th January.)

The following circular was issued in London, under date Dec. 20th, to the shareholders in the Tanjong Pagar Dock Company, Limited:

I beg to advise you that we have just been informed by the Colonial Office that, in view of the peculiar position occupied by this company at Singapore and the public interests that are involved therein, it has been decided to expropriate the Tanjong Pagar Dock Company, Limited, and to vest its assets in the Colonial Government. The Colonial Office furtherstate that the Governor of the Straits Settlements will prepare and introduce an Ordinance for this purpose will provide for settling off the terms of expropriation by agreement, or, failing that by arbitration. I am directed to assure you that, in common with the Board, this committee will use every means in their power to safeguard the interests of the shareholders in this company. By order of the Committee, I am, &c. Lewis Frazer, Secretary of the London Consulting Committee.

In another column we reproduce the editorial comments on this circular, printed in the *Straits Times* of the 18th inst. It will be observed that the writer remarks that "rather than risk the heavy charges of the Tanjong Pagar Dock Company, [steamship] owners have, in many cases, preferred to get their vessels overhauled at home, or have sent them on to Hongkong to the Kowloon Docks, though, in the latter case it was perhaps a leap out of the frying pan into the fire." In reference to the latter statement it is needless for us to assert on what slender evidence the opinion of our southern contemporary is based. The statement, if left uncontradicted, may give rise to erroneous impressions, which may be prejudicial to the interests of Hongkong. Not so very long ago we printed in these columns the report of a meeting of the United States Merchant Marine Commission, appointed to investigate the conditions which handicap American shipping interests in competition with other nations of the world. Amongst the voluminous evidence taken before the Commission at San Francisco, the president of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company laid stress on the importance of the docking accommodation

in Eastern waters to the shipowners in the States. He stated before the Commission that he could have all his ships docked and overhauled in Hongkong at 55 per cent less than what it costs in San Francisco. Moreover, he asserted that the Pacific Mail Company would rather have the cleaning and painting of their ships done in the Orient, all other things being equal; because—and he regretted to say it—the Chinese labourers did better work than the Americans. That the charges in Hongkong for the repairing and overhauling of ships with the same degree of efficiency must necessarily compare to the advantage of the local docks as against the home yards, there is no question, since the cost of skilled labour is so infinitely smaller here in Hongkong, where Chinese for the most part are employed as artisans and mechanics under technical and practical European supervision. Times out of number has it been publicly stated by private shipping firms that work entrusted to the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co. is in every respect equal to the best of its kind turned out in the home yards at much greater cost. And we believe we are correct in stating that the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty hold the same high opinion of the labour and workmanship accounted for by the Hongkong Docks. We have it on the authority of the Chairman of the Company, in his speech at the last ordinary meeting, that "the contract made with the Admiralty in December last [1903] for a thorough refit of H.M.S. *Glory* was successfully completed within the contract time, to the satisfaction of the Naval Authorities." The nature and extent of the work on the battleship were, until then, considered of a magnitude and description to be carried out only at Portsmouth. Quite recently when the Joint River Steamboat Companies contemplated an addition to their fleet of steamers, tenders were invited from home yards and the local builders, and as a result the Hongkong Dock Co. secured the contract at a figure which it was impossible for the firms at home to underbid. Similarly, did our Company obtain by public competition the order from the U.S. Government for the *Fathomer*, which was handed over in its finished condition to the Philippine Government as a craft, the like of which it would have resembled to the credit of the best firms of builders to turn out from any yard at home or in the States. It will be seen that Hongkong is in the unique position to hold its own against any and every competitor, and now that the Tanjong Pagar Co. is on the eve of being expropriated by the Home Government under the second of the two theories advanced in these columns a few weeks since as the ground for the justification of the Colonial Office, we feel certain that the position of the Hongkong Dock Co. will remain as unassailable as it has been in the past. Guided as it is by the policy of maintaining its numerous establishments up to the high standard of efficiency they have attained, we may claim, without hesitation, for this concern, the credit of being second to none in the East.

SUBORDINATE CIVIL SERVANTS.

(26th January.)

It may be stated that we are harping on the principle of the labourer being worth his hire in reverting once again to the question of adequate compensation being paid to those subordinate members of the Government service who do not rank with their brother-officers in the privilege of drawing exchange compensation by reason of the inordinate rise in the cost of living in Hongkong, with in the past decade and a half. This is a subject which has frequently been brought to the notice of the public through the medium of these columns, and now that it is being re-opened by reason of another petition having been sent to the Government asking that the Secretary of State for the Colonies be requested to reconsider his last decision in the matter, we feel it devolves upon us to again support the cause and endeavour to get a redress of the grievance. Had it not been for the fluctuation of the purchasing value of the dollar the hardship entailed, owing to the refusal of Government to grant exchange compensation, would certainly not have proved such a serious burden to the low-salaried men in the Service, and although at present the price of the white metal has considerably appreciated evidence is wanting to show that the dollar will remain at anything approaching its present high rate. Assuming that it does, it cannot be taken for granted that, once prices of all commodities have been put up, they will be brought down in like ratio to the appreciation in the gold value of the dollar. Two years ago exchange fell to as low as 1/64d. to the dollar with the result that the cost of living rose to a remarkable extent, rents were increased, food became dearer, and hardship in many ways was inflicted upon those not drawing salary in sterling or being without exchange compensation. In time the sterling worth of the dollar began slightly to rehabilitate, but tradespeople and others saw no reason for reducing their charges. Indeed, the low dollar has been responsible for high rates in many directions, and when subordinate Civil Servants have approached the Secretary of State for some compensation, the reply received has been to the effect that he is unable to grant any increase of salaries or any relief by way of exchange compensation, the ground for refusal being that sufficient reason had not been shown for such on the part of the petitioners. In July 1903 a Commission, appointed by H.E. Sir H. A. Blake and consisting of Messrs. Shewan, Gray, and Gillies, reported on the salaries of the subordinate members of the Service, and an

alternative scheme was adopted by Government which had for its object the classification of its officers. Unfortunately, the benefit from this has been exceedingly small to the majority of members in the lower branch of the Service, while the advantages agreed to those domiciled in gold standard countries was equal to about a hundred per cent increase in salary plus exchange compensation. Mr. T. H. Whitehead championed the cause of the subordinate members of the Service and was instrumental in bringing about the appointment of the Commission. As the general question will now be reviewed by the present Governor who, it may be expected will approach the subject with an unbiased mind, it is to be hoped in the interests of the petitioners that their renewed effort will meet with that fair measure of success which their case undoubtedly merits. It is to us a matter for surprise that the lower branch of the Government service still retains such a large number of capable, efficient, painstaking and industrious officers of unimpeachable integrity since it is considered that, as a class, they are underpaid when compared with their brethren in the commercial and other services in the Colony. There is a hard case, and controlling no influence in the higher branch of the Service that can command any support of a cause which, until redressed, remains as a standing grievance against a Government possessed of ample and adequate resources for the administration of a most important Colony. The lower branch of the Service is no less important than the higher as a component of the whole machinery which moves in the administration of the public service, and while we were strenuous in our advocacy of a well-paid service when the higher officials were concerned, we feel it incumbent on ourselves in pure impartiality to reiterate with persistency our support of a cause which must be espoused by all right-minded individuals, be they civil servant or unofficial. With His Excellency's sense of justice and fairplay, we trust he will recognise the fairness of the petitioners' prayer and grant it as the tardy recognition of an old-standing grievance.

A DEAL IN CEMENT.

The circumstances under which the Philippine Government has recently awarded a contract for the supply of thirty thousand barrels of cement impresses upon us the necessity of watching our commercial interests in Hongkong, and guarding against the action of foreign competitors in their endeavours to underbid us in affairs of trade. Towards the close of last year the Civil Commission advertised for tenders for the supply of the cement which is to be used in the harbour improvements now being made at Cebu, and quite a number of firms from all parts of the world submitted bids. These were opened on the 31st December, and a few days ago the consulting engineer of the Commission announced that the successful tenderers were the Alsen Portland Cement Co., of Hamburg, who have agreed to deliver the cement by the 1st April at the price of \$2.27 G. per barrel. It is against this decision that many of the Manila merchants have taken strong objection, one of their most important grounds of protest being that the successful bidders did not submit a sample barrel of cement for test, and that instead of sending a cheque or bond with their tender, as exacted by the rules, they deposited it to the credit of the Government in San Francisco. Exception was taken most strongly to the question of the test barrel, and among those protesting against the award was the Manila agent for the Emerald Green Island brand of cement who had submitted a tender for the contract. It appears, however, that efforts have been directed towards belittling his objection, the allegation having been made that "there never has been, nor is, there now a single barrel of Emerald Green Island cement submitted to the office of the consulting engineer for test." We are pleased to see that the interest of the Hongkong factory is so carefully looked after by the representatives of the Green Island Cement Co. at Manila. We have consequently no hesitation in stating that we do not believe the assertion made as the reason for the failure of the Green Is. Co to obtain the award by the omission of one of the essential particulars, since we cannot for one moment imagine it to be possible for the general managers of such an efficiently conducted company to make so serious an omission when tendering for a heavy contract. As we recently pointed out in our columns, when describing the plant at Hokkaido, the most severe tests are always required by the Government officials and dock contractors in Hongkong where two very large graving docks, capable of holding the biggest ships in the world, are in course of construction; one being built by the British Admiralty and one by Messrs. Butterfield and Swire, and Green Island cement is being exclusively used in the construction of both. If the standard of the local product can satisfy the most exacting of tests applied by the British Naval experts and officers of the Royal Engineers, we fail to see in what respect the Green Is. Co. could have felt any apprehension as regards the test which their cement might be subjected to by the engineer in charge of the Cebu harbour works. But arising out of the whole question of the awarding of the contract is a point of importance of which we are underlined by the Chinese at present, as can be seen by the names on the committee. If they received their support, imagine what it would be if they were practically benefiting from the hospital. At present they are purely actuated to subscribe by abstract evidence. Until they had penetrated into Chinese families—which can only be done by the advent of a lady doctor—and convinced the Chinese ladies that they and their children will derive practical benefit from European doctors, they could not expect, we thought, much greater assistance than they receive at present. Mr. Wells and Dr. Ho Kai were very kind in remarking what he had done towards wiping off the hospital's debt. They would all agree with him in wishing Dr. Gibson *bon voyage*, and permitting him to recruit his health after the arduous labour which the post he holds entails.

The strikers have since seized thousands of explosives.

The workers have, after a severe fight with government troops, succeeded in defeating the military, and are now marching into the capital. Manila and in no way helps to support the Government; consequently it can readily be understood any local firm who bears these burdens. The policy of the Government, according to the *Far Eastern Review*, has been to purchase in the local market whenever possible, being opposed to making foreign purchases direct, so much so that in many instances orders are placed with local houses, allowing them ten per cent. profit above the actual cost. In the case in point it is stated that there are many German firms in Manila through whom the tender for the supply of cement could have been placed. As a matter of fact, a Chinese merchant tendered in form on the same brand of cement, quoting \$2.57 G. per barrel. The difference between this and the bid from the factory must necessarily represent the merchant's profit plus the cost of conducting business under American laws, or 30 cents per barrel. The *Review* asserts that, if the same course of action had been pursued by the Green Island Cement Co., in cutting under their Manila agent, by a direct bid, there is little doubt but they would have secured the contract. If such be the case and the successful tenders are not represented in Manila the action of the Commission is entirely opposed to Governor Wright's policy that marked the relations of the Government with the commercial public of the archipelago. Should foreign firms having

No Mui Kwai Hospital, lying immediately to the West of the Nethersole and Maternity Hospital, has been kindly given by the Hongkong Government, and the cost of erecting the building has been undertaken by a Chinese lady, belonging to a well-known Hongkong family, whose generosity is highly appreciated. The close proximity of this hospital to the Nethersole Hospital, will greatly assist in the general management of the increasing work. During 1904, the number of in-patients in the Alice Memorial Hospital was 401, in the Nethersole Hospital 335 and in the Alice Memorial Maternity Hospital 38. In the Alice Hospital, surgical cases formed 52 per cent of the whole, ophthalmic cases, 31 per cent and medical cases 17 per cent, while in Nethersole Hospital the surgical cases formed 38 per cent, medical cases 32 per cent, ophthalmic 27 per cent and obstetric (including gynaecological) 3 per cent. The large number of surgical cases, which included fractures, injuries and diseases of bone, emphasises the great need for an X Ray apparatus, a special effort to obtain which will be made. The cost is about £120. The total number of out-patients treated at the Alice Memorial and Nethersole Hospital and Yau Ma Tei Dispensary was as follows:—individual cases, 12,796; total visits of outpatients 27,785, including 5,573 surgical dressings. Owing to the large proportion of cases requiring surgical dressings the expense of working the out-patient department is considerable.

Financially the hospitals have been benefited greatly by a special collection made to clear off the overdraft on the general account. The arrangements were made by the Chinese members of the Finance Committee and a sum of over \$3,000 was obtained. The success of this effort was largely due to Hon. Mr. A. W. Brewin, Chairman of the Finance Committee, and Mr. Chau Siu Ki, to whom our best thanks are due. Mr. Wells has been Honorary Treasurer and Mr. Lau Wai Chiu has kindly collected the annual Chinese donations.

The committee gratefully acknowledge special donations of £64 from Mrs. Gibson Paisley, and £25 from Mrs. Coverley, Oporto, which were devoted to the purchase of beds, blankets, and general furniture required for the Maternity Hospital; also donations in kind received from St. Peter's Church, and Dairy Farm Co., Ltd.

The London Missionary Society has appointed Dr. L. E. Mitchell as Superintendent during my furlough, and from 1st February, 1905, all letters relating to hospital matters should be addressed to him.

SANITARY BOARD.

24th inst. The usual fortnightly meeting of the Sanitary Board is being held in the Board room this afternoon.

HOUSE OF ANSINO.

The Medical Officer of Health submitted a report showing that during the month of December 3,911 houses, containing 15,850 floors were cleaned, and 427 cartloads of rubbish removed therefrom.

BLICK QUARTER.

The Colonial Veterinary Surgeon submitted a report of a case of black quarter (auschabrand) in Kennedy Town animal depot on the 2nd inst. The animal, bullock, arrived from Wuchow in a moribund condition, and was immediately sent to the slaughter house and killed. The other animals that arrived at the same time were healthy, but were isolated. The case is chiefly of interest from the fact that it is the first of its kind that has been recorded in China. It is very common in Britain. The disease is not communicable to man, nor is it very infectious among animals. It is contracted by inoculation only.

BATH HOUSES.

Correspondence was laid on the table regarding the converting of a public latrine in Gough Street and the premises occupied by No. 3 Police Station into public bath-houses for Chinese.

Mr. Rumjahn minutes:—No. 3 Police Station is too valuable a property to be converted into bath-houses. A site on the hill-side on top of the nullah, east of the station, should be selected for the purpose.

LIME-WASHING.

During the month of December 9,737 houses were lime-washed under the supervision of the Sanitary Department inspectors.

RAT RETURNS.

Up to the 21st inst., 1,856 rats were caught and destroyed in Victoria and Kowloon. Of those 47 were infected.

THE KOWLOON LAND AND BUILDING CO., LTD.

Following is the sixteenth report of the board of directors to the ordinary meeting of shareholders, to be held at the company's offices, Victoria Buildings, at 2.30 p.m. on 30th inst.

Gentlemen.—The directors now submit to you a statement of the affairs of the company, and balance sheet for the year ending 31st December, 1904.

The balance of profit and loss account for the year, after writing off all charges and expenses, amounted to \$18,927.79. The directors, therefore, recommend that a dividend of \$3.00 per share be paid, which, after writing off the directors' and auditor's fees, will leave a balance of \$377.79 to be carried forward to credit of a new profit and loss account.

DIRECTORS.

Messrs. T. H. Reid and J. N. Goosmann having resigned, M. A. Rodger has been invited to join the board, this now requires confirmation.

Messrs. W. H. Gaskell and T. F. Hough retire by rotation, but offer themselves for re-election.

AUDITOR.

The accounts have been audited by Mr. Thos. Arnold, who now retires, but offer himself for re-election.

T. F. HOUGH,

Chairman.

Hongkong, 13th January, 1905.

BALANCE SHEET TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1904.

Liabilities.

Dec. 31, Paid-up capital, \$180,000.00
" Accounts payable, 464.12
" Dividends outstanding, 121.15
" Balance of profit & loss a/c, 18,927.79

\$199,517.06

Assets.

Dec. 31, Cash, \$5,387.56
" Cost of property, 183,032.17
" Accounts receivable, 2,097.33
" Total, \$199,517.06

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

Dec. 31, To charges, \$83.18
" crown rent, 786.00
" fire insurance, 151.48
" repairs, 2,294.39
" commission to agents, 1,523.34
" balance to be appropriated as follows:—

" fees, \$5,000
auditor's fees, \$500
dividend of \$3 per share, 18,000.00

(to be carried to new pro- fit & loss a/c)	\$377.79	18,927.79
	\$24,048.18	
Cr. Jan. 1, By balance brought for- ward, \$66.55		
Dec. 31, " rent, 23,589.25		
" interest, 140.88		
" scrip fees, 24.00		
" unclaimed dividends, 25.30		
	\$24,648.18	

A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary to the Hongkong Land
Investment & Agency Co., Ltd.,
agents for the Kowloon
Land and Building
Co., Ltd.

I have compared the above statements with the books, vouchers and securities of the company and have found the same to be correct.

THOS. ARNOLD,
Auditor.

Hongkong, 13th January, 1905.

THE WEIHAIWEI GOLD
MINING CO., LTD.THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE'S REPORT
PRESENTED.

The extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders in the Weihaiwei Gold Mining Company, Ltd., to receive the report of the Special Committee of three of their number appointed to examine the books and accounts of the Company, was held at Shanghai on 18th inst., at the Chamber of Commerce room. There were present Mr. Marcus Wolff (Chairman), Capt. Dobie, and Mr. J. M. Young (Directors), Mr. C. E. Cunningham (representing the Secretaries), and about thirty shareholders.

There was some delay in commencing owing to the fact that neither of the three gentlemen who made the report were present. Mr. Möller, who had gone to Weihaiwei to examine the Property on behalf of the shareholders, and it was stated that Mr. McMüttie could not attend. Mr. C. P. Allan arrived a little late.

The Chairman—Mr. Allan having arrived we will proceed with the business of the meeting. The Committee appointed by you at the meeting of the 11th inst. have handed in a statement of accounts which is now in your hands.

The statement as circulated read:—

Following is the statement (approximately) of the Weihaiwei Gold Mining Co., Ltd.:—

CASH ACCOUNT.

Expenses at Weihaiwei for Jan. say, \$5,000.00
Salaries in Shanghai for January ex-
clusive of Dawson, 2,075.00

Bills owing in Shanghai including
Dawson's salary and passage, 6,334.60

Wolff 3 months' salary, 498.00

Wolff passage home, 700.00

Footh's, 500.00

Desb rough's salary 3 months, 700.00

Do, pass., ehome, 700.00

Pak's salary, 125.00

Bill due on steel, 100.00

\$16,752.60

Cash on hand, \$5,555

Balance to receive on bar, 1,300

Value of concentrates for Nov.,
Dec., Jan., say 10 tons Dawson's
Valuation £400 per month say £50.....

Probable value of bar Jan. say, 4,000

\$16,855.00

Cr. \$ 102.40

This statement is made on the understanding that Messrs. Salmon, Verschoyle and Ramsey are retained; if they are to be dismissed, then whatever is due them has to be debited, and also that Messrs. Wolff, Forte, Desborough and Pak receive notice of dismissal on or before the 31st January, 1905.

E. & O. E.
(Sg.) C. P. Allan.
(Sg.) J. McMüttie.
(Sg.) A. Möller.

Shanghai, 13th January, 1905.

The Chairman—Your Directors do not agree with this statement. The Committee call it a cash account but in it is included \$6,000 for concentrates, which may or may not be realised. They have also included \$400 for the probable value of bar for February, which cannot be expected to arrive here before about the 12th of the month. These two items together amount to \$10,000. The only change we see is for the worse, as we are incurring further expenses day by day.

Mr. Morris—The \$4,000 represent the probable value of bar for January, not for February.

The Chairman—What vote will be necessary to approve the reconstruction of the company?

The Chairman—A three-quarters' majority of the votes represented at the meeting called for the 31st January, 1905.

Mr. Taylor—Kindly read out the Article in the Articles of Association; I don't think you will find it.

The Chairman—it is not in the Articles of Association.

Mr. Hunt—May I suggest that we take a vote now to ascertain how many will be prepared to support reconstruction?

The Chairman—Certainly, and the number of shares they represent.

Mr. S. Hunt—A preliminary show of hands would give an indication.

The show of hands showed a large majority in favour of reconstruction. A list of shareholders together with the number of shares held by each, who would vote for reconstruction, was also signed but the full result was not arrived at before the meeting dispersed.

Mr. Allan—see that no other member of the committee who draw up the report before the meeting is present, and it ought not to pass without a remark in answer to the Chairman.

I think the statement we drew up is a very fair one. Had we not put on the value of the concentrates for January we should have been in error. It makes no difference that the money will not come in till the 12th of February; it temporally at one or more points. This necessitates sinking shafts and driving levels at various depths. I do not understand why this was not foreseen earlier, but we have to face the situation as it is. We need not lose heart at all. If we pull through, and especially if our affairs are confided to men with even an average allowance of brains and energy, I believe we shall yet have reason to congratulate ourselves. But I am quite certain of this, that if we allow our present Managing Director to remain in command of the ship, we shall not get off the rocks he has landed us on, but will be no salvage (appulse).

Mr. Allan—What vote will be necessary to approve the reconstruction of the company?

The Chairman—A three-quarters' majority of the votes represented at the meeting called for the 31st January, 1905.

Mr. Taylor—Kindly read out the Article in the Articles of Association; I don't think you will find it.

The Chairman—it is not in the Articles of Association.

Mr. Hunt—May I suggest that we take a vote now to ascertain how many will be prepared to support reconstruction?

The Chairman—Certainly, and the number of shares they represent.

Mr. S. Hunt—A preliminary show of hands would give an indication.

The show of hands showed a large majority in favour of reconstruction. A list of shareholders together with the number of shares held by each, who would vote for reconstruction, was also signed but the full result was not arrived at before the meeting dispersed.

Mr. Allan—see that no other member of the committee who draw up the report before the meeting is present, and it ought not to pass without a remark in answer to the Chairman.

I think the statement we drew up is a very fair one. Had we not put on the value of the concentrates for January we should have been in error. It makes no difference that the money will not come in till the 12th of February; it temporally at one or more points. This necessitates sinking shafts and driving levels at various depths. I do not understand why this was not foreseen earlier, but we have to face the situation as it is. We need not lose heart at all. If we pull through, and especially if our affairs are confided to men with even an average allowance of brains and energy, I believe we shall yet have reason to congratulate ourselves. But I am quite certain of this, that if we allow our present Managing Director to remain in command of the ship, we shall not get off the rocks he has landed us on, but will be no salvage (appulse).

Mr. Allan—What vote will be necessary to approve the reconstruction of the company?

The Chairman—I am afraid not.

Mr. Taylor—remained that the Articles provided for not more than six Directors. He asked whether the present board would object to ask Mr. C. P. Allan and Mr. L. R. Burkhardt to join them from date.

The Chairman said the Board had no objection at all and would write to the gentleman named.

In answer to Mr. Sullivan, the Chairman said that a call of \$2 per share would raise in round figures \$4,000. He added if the meeting could not take up the \$2,000 outstanding on the issue of twelve per cent debentures in the meantime.

Mr. Hay, Mr. Young, and others urged that no effort should be made to get this extra money subscribed, and, with a certain amount of urging, the full sum was promised in the room.

The Chairman asked what should be done in regard to settling down the bill and dispensing "funds" of the kind, to effect the economy mentioned in the first paragraph of the Committee's report.

The meeting did not favour any stoppage of work.

decide upon reconstruction, we shall have to wait for the Confirmation to be completed, which will carry us well into March before we get any money in. Before that time arrives we shall, if nothing is done meanwhile to finance the Company, be hopelessly Broken. Now then, know our Directors are Honourable men, and that all we have to complain about is their fatuous incompetence and want of energy, but I have to warn them that I know their action, or rather want of action, has given rise to grave doubts among shareholders who do not know them personally and only judge from the reports of these meetings. It is difficult for a shareholder at a distance to believe that honourable men who have assumed such grave responsibilities should, simply through incompetence, make no effect to save the interests confided to them. I know, of course, that it is not so, but their methods could not be improved upon were they worked for a syndicate desirous of securing their property at a low figure. And this is what is going to happen to us if we do not take immediate action. The shareholders, as a body must rouse themselves, and not rely always upon a few of their number to come forward again to find funds to carry on. I believe we have a valuable property, but the fact is we do not know what we have.

BELLIOS PUBLIC SCHOOL.

ANNUAL PRIZE-GIVING.

THE GOVERNOR ON FEMALE EDUCATION.

23rd inst. The fourteenth annual presentation of prizes in connection with the above school took place at noon, to-day, H.E. the Governor (Sir Matthew Nathan, R.E., K.C.M.G.), kindly distributing the prizes to the successful scholars. He was accompanied by Mr. R. A. B. Ponsonby, his Private Secretary, and Mr. E. A. Irving, Inspector of Schools, there being a very large attendance of parents, old scholars and friends of the pupils. The proceedings were prefaced by a short programme, in which the girls took part, of drilling and club swinging, recitations, dumb-bell drill by the junior girls (which was really very good), and singing. All the items were cleverly presented, and reflect the highest credit on Mrs. Bateman, the Head Mistress, and her able staff of assistants. The programme being concluded,

THE REPORT.

The Inspector of Schools read the following report addressed to the Hon. Mr. F. H. May:

"Sir—I have the honour to forward you the 14th annual report of the Bellios Public School for Girls.

Attendances.—These show a decided improvement on the last few years, partly due, no doubt, to the absence of the plague epidemic which has so seriously affected our numbers in former years. The average daily attendance (excluding the Chinese girls learning Chinese only) for this year is 1,363, as compared with 1,903 91-5; 1902 89-5. In the purely Chinese division the number on the roll totals 290. The attendance has, on the whole, been very regular, some pupils living as far away as Kowloon and Wan-chai having made the full number, 266, while several have only been absent one or two days throughout the year.

Changes in the school.—At the beginning of the year a new arrangement of the Infant Department was made. Up till that time, all beginners, no matter what their age or nationality, were admitted to the Infant Department. By the new arrangement all the English-speaking infants were formed into a class with Miss Winnie Bateman as their teacher. All the non-English speaking pupils in the Department were placed under the care of Miss Bateman with Miss Vassione to assist her. The Indian boys were drafted off to form the nucleus of a school, for Indians; and Mrs. Hatwell was appointed to take charge of them. They occupy, at present, one of the class rooms on the top floor.

The number of Chinese girls learning English has increased under the present arrangement from 32 to 69. The number entered in the year being 68. (During the year some have left for various reasons, the number now in attendance being 60).

The number of English infants under Miss Winnie Bateman has also increased. When the class was formed it numbered 16, and the number on the roll in December was 32. It is certainly easier as well as pleasanter to teach pupils all speaking the same language, whether that language be Chinese or English.

The two highest classes in the Chinese division come up for lessons in English with Miss Bateman's pupils, for 2 hours every morning. For this no fees are charged as it is more or less compulsory. The girls are shy and awkward when they first come, but they soon overcome this and, in judge by their faces, seem to enjoy their English lessons.

The first class, representing Standard VII, are young for such advanced work, their ages averaging 14 years only. But by diligence and co-operation with my efforts they have overcome many difficulties and it has been a great pleasure to work with them. They have all worked very well and those who have obtained prizes have done so by gaining only a few marks more than their less successful classmates.

Staff.—The staff has changed a little during the year. Mrs. Tuicher has been away on leave since March. We expect her back next March. I shall be very much pleased to have her with us again. Miss Vanstone sent in her resignation in April, having learned typewriting and preferring it to teaching. She left shortly before her month was finished or another teacher appointed in her place. Fortunately we were able to secure the services of Miss Lily Heang, who has proved a kind and capable teacher. Mrs. Hatwell resigned her position as teacher of the Indian boys in November owing to the corps to which her husband belonged being sent home. Mrs. Whitehead was appointed as her successor and is now in charge of the class.

School Grant.—An increase was made in the school grant and we were able to send home an order for several school appliances that were badly needed. Our school-rooms with the new pictures and maps on the walls, look much brighter, and the lessons with the pictures to illustrate them are much more attractive in the eyes of the juniors. There is still a want unsupplied and that is suitable readers for those learning to speak English. The ordinary readers are either altogether too childish in their ideas or else too advanced in language. It is surprising the long and difficult words that are used in English Children's story books.

Examination.—Our school was examined before the Xmas holidays and the Inspector took away the exercise books of the Chinese learning English to judge of the pupils' progress by them. Some of the classes had a short oral examination and some did papers set by Mr. Irving. We have not had the Report yet, and so cannot quite tell whether to feel jubilant or sad.

In October of last year we had the honour of receiving our new Governor, Sir Matthew Nathan, at our school. He expressed satisfaction with what he saw. We were only sorry he had so little time to spare us, but before coming to us he had been at Queen's College and that being so large a school had taken up most of the time.

Perhaps we may have the pleasure of another and more lengthy visit another day, when we can show him more of what we do.

PRIZE LIST.

H. E. the Governor distributed the prizes as follows—

ENGLISH DIVISION.

Class I.—Elia Hyndman, Ester Noma, M. Peterson. Class II.—Wan Ying Ching, Olive Lee Chooy, May Kui. Class III.—Mabel Long, Mary Lindblom, Agnes Lee. Class IV.—Nellie Ray, Kitty Hung, Daisy Crolus. Class V.—Mabel Mooney, May Lesbirel, Ethel Mooney.

CHINESE LEARNING ENGLISH.

Class III.—Li King Ngo, Tai Mei Ngo, Lo Lai Wa. Class II.—Chen Wei Cheung, Rodney Lee Chooy, Charlotte Gittins. Class II (b).—Li King Yung, Cissie Johansson, Hung Kal Mui. Class I.—Luk Ngan, A Lin, Yung Nai Chi, Yung Kam Kau.

Chinese girls studying English (2 hours only, daily). 1. Kwan Un Yau. 2. Lai Yung.

Needlework.—1. Martha Peterson. 2. Ivy Lee Chooy. 3. Annie Oiso. 4. Mabel Mooney. 5. Lee Ut Ying. 6. Li King Yung.

Drillings—Seafors.—Ida Noma. Juniors—Kitty Hung.

Map Drawing.—Annie Lesbirel.

Good Attendance.—Mary Peterson, Wan Ying Ching, Tai Mei Ngo, Merriam Alaraka, Zahara Alaraka, Oi Lee Chooy, Mollie Moonie, M. Lindblom, A. Olson, Li King Ngo, Chan Wei Cheung, Lo Yun, Ester Noma, May Kui, Lee Chooy, Lo Kwan Ying, Ida Noma, A. Wing, C. Lee, A. Leibler, Lo Lai Wa, E. Mow Fung, L. Rose, M. Long, D. Crolus. Scholarships.—1. Ida Noma, 2. Edith Mow Fung, 3. Daisy Crolus, 4. Lily Fok, 5. Hung Kau Mu.

CHINESE DIVISION.

Embroidery.—Class VII.—Lei Mei Yuk, Class VI.—Kwan Un Yau, Class V.—Hung Tsui Lan, Class IV.—Tsau Yan Ho, Class III.—Mak Wo, Class II.—Yau Kwan, Class I.—So King, Li Ut Ying, Fung Chan.

Chinese Literature.—Class VII.—Hung Tai, Lei Mei Yuk, Lei Shan Kan, Class VI.—Kwan Un Yau, Wong Sui Mui, Chau Chi, Chua V.—Ng Lin Yau, Ch'ian Pek Mei, Class IV.—Leung Yuk, Leung Ping Ying, Chau Pek Lin, Class III.—Kong Teo, Ko Tsui Lan, Yip Kai Tszung, Class II.—Ho Tsui Ngo, Fung Kai Kwan, Yau Kam, Class I.—Lei Tsui Ping, Leung Kan, So King.

THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

H. E. the Governor said.—Ladies and Gentlemen: It was only after some hesitation that I acceded to the suggestion of the Inspector of Schools that I should include this school among those at which I was to present prizes this year, as the subject of girl's education is not one with regard to which I have very definite ideas, and such ideas as I have are, I fear, somewhat heterodox. The functions of men and women in life are very different, and must I believe always remain so. The most ardent supporter of women's rights will hardly claim that they can become soldiers, or policemen, blacksmiths or carpenters. As no one can well direct work he is physically incapable of himself performing, it follows that women are by nature precluded from those professions ultimately based on physical force or hard labour, such as the administration of government, the practice of navigation, war, law, engineering, etc. Then I believe that with the physical difference between men and women goes a mental difference. There are two elements in the mind of every man and every woman. The first is the male element, which is called variously judgment, reasoning power, or colloquially, sound common sense. The second is the female element which is by different people termed intuition, imagination, and sometimes genius. In the man the first of these elements predominates, and in the woman the second. But without some imagination, a man, though he may be effectual, cannot be great. In the woman there often lacks that clearness of reasoning power, necessary to give practical effect to their genius, and it is thus only through her influence on others that she can become the creator of great works. Roughly speaking, man makes possible: woman makes beautiful, or as a poet has prettily put it: "Men are God's trees: Women God's flowers." Culture is necessary for the proper development of both, but has to be differently directed. In the use of the trees, we want the wood and the shade,—that is the strength and the protective power. In the use of the flowers it is the fragrance, the colour, and the form,—that is sweet-scent, sympathy and gentleness of manners that we look for. While therefore the education of boys must be largely utilitarian, the training of girls should be directed towards making them intelligent and appreciative. The power of conversing in their own and other languages, and the understanding of art, music and literature, with its attendant studies of history and geography, are the proper subjects for them to be taught, with only such arithmetic as will help them in their marketing and household accounts, and such practical science as will enable them to apply the principles of hygiene to their homes, and may help them in that great and comparatively new branch of woman's work,—the nursing of the sick. I see no need for the instruction, which I found being given in one of the Girls' schools of the Colony, in Stocks and Shares. Such instruction can lead them to no ideals and hardly even to that object of questionable desirability—the acquisition of wealth. I see little advantage to be gained from the study of algebra, and other branches of mathematics, subjects not likely to yield either profit or pleasure to a girl in after life. In science again, more than in other subjects, the little knowledge likely to be gained in a girl's school may prove a dangerous thing. Ladies and Gentlemen: What I have said has been addressed to you. It was possibly, as it was intended to be, above the heads of the boys and girls here. Children: I am satisfied with the report that has been made on your work during the past term. I want you to go on working hard, so that when you have finished your school course you will be able to understand and talk about the beautiful things that are described in books, and are to be seen and heard in every corner of the earth, so that you may be able to help your parents in the house, and that the girls when they marry may be companions to their husbands and that the Chinese girls may be assistance to their mothers-in-law. The statement in the report that has pleased me most is the favourable mention of your conduct, and of the improvement in manners among the Chinese girls. I wish now to present a special prize to the best conducted girl of the senior class, and Mrs. Bateman has said that that prize should be presented to Miss Ida Noma.

Miss Noma then came forward and received the prize from His Excellency.

Mr. Irving, on behalf of the Head Mistress and Staff, thanked His Excellency very sincerely for his kindness in coming there to distribute the prizes. They did not forget that this was not the first by many occasions on which he had distributed prizes in their schools, and he thought if His Excellency would allow him to say so, the results were likely to be most satisfactory. Their scholars were stimulated by receiving prizes at the hands of the representative of His Majesty the King, and any words of advice or encouragement coming from such a source, were likely to have a lasting effect. With regard to the views His Excellency had expressed in regard to female education, he hoped they would do their best to embody them in a practical form.

This concluded the business, the children after singing the National Anthem, giving three cheers as the Governor left the building.

THE DIOCESSAN SCHOOL AND ORPHANAGE.

ANNUAL DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES.

THE GOVERNOR ON THE STUDY OF HISTORY.

The annual distribution of prizes, in connection with the above School, took place at noon, to-day, H. E. the Governor (Sir Matthew Nathan, R.E., K.C.M.G.) giving away the prizes to the successful students. The Rt. Rev. the Bishop of Hongkong presided, and was supported by, in addition to His Excellency, Rev. J. T. Johnson, W. T. Pearce, J. Wells, Gottschalk, J. Guttman, Hon. Dr. Atkinson, Messrs. R. A. B. Ponsonby, G. Piercy (the Headmaster), E. A. Hewett, H. Sykes, R. Matthay, J. Vanstone, W. D. Bradwood, H. Baker and others, the com-

pany including a very large number of ladies. The proceedings opened with a chorus.

HEAD MASTER'S REPORT.

Mr. G. Piercy read the following report:—The past twelve months have been marked by several important changes. As more boys apply than we can possibly receive, we have selected young applicants rather than the older ones of 18 to 23 years so that the average age of the school is lower than formerly and the several members of a class are more nearly of an age.

The new Code which came into force on 1st January allows greater latitude in arrangement of subjects and classification of pupils. On reassembling after the Chinese New Year holiday, each of the four lower classes was divided into two sections, namely, A for non-Chinese, B for Chinese. The former have more time for Arithmetic and other subjects which small European and Eurasian boys find difficult, and the latter spend more time in Reading and explanation by a Chinese teacher. H. M. Inspector no longer holds an annual examination of every boy in every subject, but bases his opinion of the school on surprise visits of inspection of the ordinary work and such examination as he judges necessary.

On 28th May he wrote "Generally speaking the work done was very satisfactory". On 28th September he examined the four lower standards in reading, geography and arithmetic and on 19th December the three highest standards, and wrote that pending a full report he might say that the school did very well.

Twenty-one boys entered for the Oxford Local Examination: 16 passed, namely, 1 senior, 4 junior, 10 preliminary. For the first time we had a senior candidate in honours.

Edward Law, in honour with distinction in history, U. Wal-Tak; Juniors: Fung Hung-yuk, W. Haged, T. Loft, Ng Wai; Preliminary: J. Crolus in honours, F. J. Brandt, H. G. Brandt, Chan Lam Fal, R. Drude, T. Jox, C. G. Mackenzie, Pun Ping Leung, F. F. Siemers and W. Thom.

cent, the first boy obtaining 84 per cent, while the first eight were most satisfactory.

Standard IV. was not quite so good. Out of twenty-six boys only six obtained over 40 per cent.

The majority of the boys in Standard III, evidently did not understand the questions and their answers were in most cases anything but to the point; however, this under the circumstances is far from surprising.

On the whole a very good knowledge of the text of Holy Scripture was displayed, and very many of the boys seem to be well grounded in the Church catechism.

OXFORD LOCAL EXAMINATION, 1904.

Seniors.—Edward Law, in honour with distinction in history, U. Wal-Tak; Juniors: Fung Hung-yuk, W. Haged, T. Loft, Ng Wai; Preliminary: J. Crolus in honours, F. J. Brandt, H. G. Brandt, Chan Lam Fal, R. Drude, T. Jox, C. G. Mackenzie, Pun Ping Leung, F. F. Siemers and W. Thom.

CLASS PRIZES.

VII Standard, (1) Fung Hung-yuk; VI Standard, (1) H. G. Brandt, (2) J. Crolus; V. Standard, (1) G. Wong, (2) R. J. Hastings; IV. Standard, (1) L. Clement, (2) I. Chin, Tien-shin; IV. B. Standard, (1) Chung Tsao-tung, (2) Fung Hon-pai; III. A. Standard, (1) G. Litton, (2) A. Kay; III. B. Standard, (1) Yeung I-cheung, (2) Yan Fat-ku; II. A. Standard, (1) N. D. Rumjahn, (2) C. K. May; II. B. Standard, (1) Ip Hing-tung, (2) Tang Hing-yeo; I. A. Standard, (1) Rowland, (2) G. F. Lammet; I. B. Standard, (1) Tam Iu-chung, (2) Tam Tsz-yau.

SPECIAL PRIZES.

VII Standard, Oxford Prize, E. Law; Shakespeare, T. Loft; Scripture, do. J. Glaser-mann; VI (do.) Oxford, do. J. Crolus; Mathematics and Scripture, H. G. Brandt; IV (do.) Mathematics, G. Wong; Scripture, Wan Ho-lok; IV. A. (do.) Scripture, L. Clement; IV. B. (do.) Scripture, Chiu Yau-ts; III. A. (do.) Scripture, A. Watson; III. B. Scripture, Ya, Fet-Ku; III. B. (do.) Scripture, Chiu Yan-tak; I. A. (do.) Scripture, C. L. Shaw; I. B. (do.) Scripture, Li Kang-wa.

CHINESE STUDIES.

(1) Lam Sing-fung, (2) Cheung Kwok-mau, (3) Chan Cheuk-nam; Chinese Translation, Chan Wing-to.

Type-writing: R. S. Simmons.

Music: W. Thom.

Conduct: W. Drude.

THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

H. E. the Governor said.—My Lord Bishop, Ladies and Gentlemen: The report of the Head Master which has been read to us is satisfactory. Here as at Queen's College there are more boys desirous of entering the school than can be received, showing an increased appreciation of the education offered at the principal boys' schools in the Colony. The division of the lower classes into Chinese and non-Chinese sections has effected an improvement which the report for 1903 showed was necessary. The school did well on the visits of the Inspector of Schools and at the Oxford Local Examinations and I would add that I had direct evidence at my own inspection on September 26th that the teaching of the boys was thorough and the tone of the school good. I congratulate Mr. Piercy and his very capable staff on these results. The weak point of the School according to the report of the Inspector of Schools is history. It was shown it was of very great value to all their educational work in the Colony to have the Head of the Government showing a real practical interest in the education of the youth of the Colony, and come around their schools and give them real good advice, as to how a great deal of the educational work should be carried on. And he thought they were to be congratulated in having a Governor who could really be a help to them in their educational work. His Excellency had been speaking on the study of history. Now he had had a great deal of experience in teaching of all kinds, and he had never yet found a royal road to teaching history, for he considered it the most difficult of all subjects to teach, but it was a most difficult subject to teach and a most difficult subject for boys to learn, and to his mind the difficulty lay in the fact that the teacher did not know where to begin and where to end, the subject was so vast. He had to announce that the holidays began that day, and the school reopened on the 1st March. He wished them all a pleasant holiday, and a very prosperous time when they came back at the beginning of next term. As at the prize distribution, at St. Stephen's College, he had promised prizes for the encouragement of athletics amongst the boys, he had great pleasure in promising the boys of the Diocesan School similar encouragements, and he hoped the two schools would meet in friendly matches at cricket, tennis, etc., throughout the year.

Three cheers were then lustily given for the Governor, the Ladies of Hongkong, and the Headmaster and Mrs. Piercy, after which the proceedings terminated.

200 years after the signing of Magna Charta, marked the highest point ever reached in the assertion of those claims. The ill-success of the King who followed Henry V, and the subsequent internal troubles in England at the time of the Wars of the Roses, led her to abandon the attempt to become a continental power. Some two hundred years after Agincourt, she had started her first colonial efforts, and laid the foundation of her commerce, and it was her colonies and her commerce that had her again to take part in wars on the continent, and to the battle of Waterloo in 1815, exactly 400 years after Agincourt, and 600 years after the signing of Magna Charta.

Four Chinese assistants left in the past twelve months, Mr. Au Wing Ching, 9th O.A.,

on 3rd February going to the Sanitary Department, Mr. Wong Ming, 3rd C.A., on 29th February, as interpreter and translator to Messrs. Johnston, Stokes, and Master, solicitors. Mr. Luk Ki-kwong, 5th C.A., on 31st March as instructor at the Military College at Whampoa, and Mr. Wong Kai-leung, 4th C.A., on 31st December to join the interpretation branch of the Registrar-General's department. These unavoidable losses temporarily weaken the strength of the teaching staff. Mr. Wong Kai-leung, with his bright cheerful disposition and readiness to contribute to the college organ, The Yellow Dragon, will be specially missed.

Nearly all the recommendations made in para-

7 of my annual report dated 25th January, 1902, have now been carried into effect, with very promising results. An additional English master has been appointed; an allowance for a normal master has been granted and a vernacular school has been restored.

The results of the Oxford local examinations in 1904 were, as regards Queen's College, inferior to those in 1903; only 18 good marks being obtained as against 40. The percentage of passes were: senior, 50, Juniors, 50 and preliminary 78, the last being very satisfactory. It is worthy of record that several boys from this Colony (including this college) have recently gained the possession of Oxford certificates of great value on proceeding to England and America; the

able improvement of several boys, who after failing at midsummer rose twenty or even thirty places at the annual examination. It is to be hoped that, in a few years, boys will be more equally distributed among the five classes, and that few boys will fail to pass the simple entrance test examination.

Discipline in the college remains excellent. There is, however, a matter affecting what may be called external discipline to which I desire to draw the attention of the public. There is a tendency on the part of some Chinese parents and guardians to treat Queen's College, as if it were a hotel. Boys are taken away and sent on a tour of the other schools and readmission is claimed for them on the plea that they prefer our fare. Again, boys are sent to Canton or Macao and the head master is temporarily ordered by letter to mark them on leave and readmit them on their return. Of the 65 boys dismissed in 1904, nearly all were removed from the books for gross disregard of well-known school regulations. It is needless to add that leave is willingly granted in all urgent cases of sickness or death of relatives, and for some of the many family functions peculiar to China, but unknown in Europe.

Last May the register number of a boy on admission to this college was 10,000. Thus in 42 years a myriad names have been enrolled at Queen's College, and of these, three quarters have been entered in the last 23 years. At the last prize distribution held in the Central School (now Queen's College) in January 1888, Sir William Des Voeux spoke to the following effect: "The chief point I consider admirable about this school is its missionary purpose and work. The young men that complete their course of studies here are scattered over the vast empire of China and cannot fail to disseminate those Western ideas that they have acquired in this school and that appreciation of British government impressed upon them by their residence in this British colony." His Excellency rightly grasped the situation, but I venture to doubt that its full magnitude could have been realised by him. Say 9,000 boys have left this college and one third are scattered on the mainland; then we have a small army of 3,000 unpaid missionaries spreading Western ideas.

Dr. Bateson Wright, having finished reading the Report, heartily welcomed the Governor. He said it was not necessary for him as it had been during the past fifteen years to introduce the new Governor of the Colony to the Masters and boys. Immediately upon arrival he proposed to pay a visit to the College, but owing to the weather and the vacation, a postponement had to take place. But on the third of October he paid them a visit and made a thorough and complete inspection of the College and witnessed both the English and vernacular classes at work. He might say that the impression then produced on Masters and boys alike, was of so friendly a character, that he ventured to welcome him on that occasion as a friend, and not to hail him as a stranger. (Applause).

His Excellency then distributed the prizes.

The Prize List for 1904-5 was as follows—
Oxford Locals 1904, ("Senior")—Bunjee, C.
A. Tse Yan-lung, A. A. ("Junior")—Galluzzi,
R. F. Pang Kwok Sui, Sargon, E. A. Alonzo,
D. A. Galluzzi, U. C. ("Preliminary")—Wong
Wai Shui, Budder Deen, Tsai Wa Cheung,
Mooney, R. J. Mok Kai-fuk, Cheung Wo Yu,
Ho Shih Kit.

Scholarships.—Morrison Senior,—Lam Shiu-
in, Morrison, Junior,—Ng Shuk-kon, IVA.
Stewart, Hung Iu-chi, Bellios, Junior,—
Galluzzi, U. Bellios, Junior,—Ng Cheung-
han, III.C. Blake,—Ping Kwok-sui.

Special Prizes.—Macmillan Memorial,—Sargon,
E. Translation,—E. C. Ng Cheung-han, III.C.
C. E. Tang Tat-hung, IIA. Mathematics (given
by H. E. the Governor),—Tang Tat-hung,
History,—I.A. Pung Kwok-sui, II.B. Tetzel,
II.A. Nazarin, R. III.B. Kwok Kwei-sheng,
II.A. Fung Cheung, III.B. Cheung Wa-cheung,
III.C. Au Kai-san. Pupil Teachers,—Chau
Tz-yui.

Special Prizes: Composition, I.A. Galluzzi, U.
In. Curieem, C. II.A. Budder Deen, IIA.
Cheung Ka-shing, III.I. Lo Kam-cheung, III.U.
Chu Weng-cheung, III.C. Sung Shiu-ki.

English: Class Prizes, I.A. Lam Shiu-hin
(Morrison), Pang Kwok-sui (Blake), Jang Jat-
hung (Mathematics), Galluzzi U. (Sam. Bellios),
Alonzo D. (General Progress), In. Lo Chiu-
ying, Chan Wai-tung, IIA. Leung Shi-wai,
Wong Hoi-man, III.B. Ip Chi Kok Kwai-
sheng, III.A. Lau Shiu-nun, Yeung Pak-
yan, III.I. Yeung Né, Leung Kau-ku,
III.C. Ng Cheung-hau, Au Kai-fun, IVA. Ng
Shuk-kon (Morrison), Yeung Chak-pak, Lau
Kwong-san, IV.B. Lo Ping-nam, Tsó Chák-
min, IV.C. Li Lün-kwai, Yeung Shuk-ping,
V.A. Cheng Ka-cheung, Cheuk Man-shu, V.
Cheng Chin-on, So Pui-hang, V.C. Cheung
Hok-chau, Chan Ki-leung, V.D. Kó Si-kung,
Li Kán-sam, V.E. Ip U-pek, Cheung
Shau-min, VII.B. Chau Iu-kwai, Pó Szú-kú,
VII.C. Chan Hin-chung, Wan Kam-meng,
VII.A. Chin Láp, Lu Hin-chung, VIII.B. Chin
U-chün, Li Pui-cheung, VII.C. Yeng Ming-
san, Cheng Yuk-un, VIII.B. Chin Chung-cho,
Yeung Kit-to, VIII.A. Tse U-kwai, Kwong
In-nan, VIII.B. U Sheung, An, Yeung,
VIII.C. Chan Leung-on, Chu Wai-ki.

General Progress.—In Currente, C. II.A.
Yamasaki M. III.A. Tsoi Wa-cheung, III.I.
Osman A. M. IVA. Abbas Y. IVA. Kwan In-
hi, V/A. Markar H. G. VIC. Goujri I. VII.A.
Ismati A. VII.B. Osman S. VII.C. Wagener R.
VII.D. Yeung Pun-sit, VII.A. Ali Mahomet,
VII.B. Tsui Yu-sun, VII.C. Sin Lin.

Vernacular.—Class Prizes,—I.A. Cheung
Hing-fong, In. Ho Chak-nin, IC. Wong Kai-
tsik, ID. Chan U-kwai, IZ. Au Yeung-hung,
II.A. Yeung Shiu-pui, III.B. Chiu Iap, II.C.
Ng Ko-peng, III.A. Kwok Wing-chi, II.B.
Kwok Ut-shang, III.C. Cheng Yung, IVA.
Chu Chung-cho, IV.B. Chiu Chek-fan, IVC.
Liu Ting-in, V. Lo Chung-peng, Fung Hon-
ping.

The Governor said: Dr. Bateson Wright,
Ladies and Gentlemen: I have to thank you,
Dr. Bateson Wright, for your kind words of
welcome. It has given me special pleasure
to present the prizes to-day at this the principal
school of the Colony, which has been established
for over 40 years and has been for more than
half of that period under your distinguished
direction. The report which you have read to
us is a business-like document. The record
average daily attendance of 1,000 boys shows
the great and growing importance of the
institution. I noted with satisfaction your good
report of your staff and the special words of
praise that have been given to the five masters
of the Vernacular School. Your remarks on
the work done by the scholars in the different
subjects of study are also interesting and lead
me to hope that 1905 will be a year of promise.
Ladies and gentlemen, you are probably by
this time sufficiently familiar with my methods
to anticipate that I shall pick out the weak
subject of the school as the one to discuss on
this occasion. In order not to disappoint you,
I will take the following paragraph from the Head Master's report: "Mathematics
were very weak, a geometrical being the best
subject, Euclid and mensuration the worst.
Book-keeping in class I.A produced a
fiasco, serious blunders vitiating 70 per
cent. of the papers." Instruction in mathe-
matics in the College is confined to four
elementary subjects. Arithmetic, including
book-keeping, plane geometry, mensuration
and algebra. At my request Mr. Wright has
consented to add trigonometry as a subject of
instruction to the higher classes. The practi-

cal uses of arithmetic are too obvious to require exposition. It is used in the home as well as in the office in every enumeration, measurement, financial calculation or manipulation of statistics. Arithmetical operations, are necessary for every other branch of mathematics not purely geometrical. Just as figures can be used to represent lines and areas so lines and areas can represent figures. The problems connected with lines and areas are those dealt with by plane geometry and Euclid, as the subject is often termed in our schools from the ancient Alexandrian who ingeniously, and logically put together a number of those problems. The combination of arithmetic and geometry is the science of mensuration an entirely practical science for obtaining in arithmetical terms areas of plane figures and contents, weights and values of solids. It is by mensuration that the merchant and the customs officer ascertain the contents of a cask, the surveyor the area of a field, and the engineer the weight of any part of his structure. The practical uses of algebra which figures, lines, areas and contents are represented by alphabetical symbols, are, except for furnishing methods for multiplication of higher branches of mathematics, a little less obvious than the uses of arithmetic and mensuration, and the science is more open to the danger of its processes being carried out without a full knowledge of their meaning. It is certainly not often that the problems of daily life can be solved by equations, simple or quadratic, though the equations have their purposes to which I shall presently refer. Familiarity with progressions—arithmetical, harmonic, and geometrical—produces neatness of arrangement often of practical utility. I have myself on various occasions had to remodel scales of salaries, allowance rewards etc., to a logical system with a first term and a common difference. Trigonometry is in some degree a continuation of mensuration bringing in calculations based on angles between straight lines in the case of plane and between circular arcs in the case of spherical trigonometry. No man can become a surveyor or engineer or navigator without a knowledge of the solution of triangles, that is the calculation of measurements from measured sides and angles, which requires the power of being able to solve algebraic equations and use logarithms. Though the theory of logarithms is difficult their use is simple and mechanical, and by substitution processes of addition and subtraction for the more lengthy ones of multiplication and division enormously simplifies complicated calculations. This is one instance in which the work of advanced mathematicians is used to facilitate the practical employment of mathematics by those who have only studied the elements, and if we were to go and consider the higher branches of the subject we should find many other instances in which the formulas derived from difficult processes are made available for the daily use of the engineer, the shipbuilder, the navigator and others in similar walks of life who make use of the results obtained by mathematicians without knowing it. Of these higher branches, as they are not taught in this College, it would be superfluous now to speak, except to say that the few of you boys who may be tempted by mathematical aptitude to go beyond your school courses, will find the subject more and more fascinating with each advance in it. This fascination is nearly a defect in the study, which developing as it does the reasoning power to the highest extent is held by some to be inimical to the cultivation of the imagination. This reminds me of a story which I am tempted to tell, though it will probably be more interesting to the Masters and other gentlemen here present, than to the ladies and the scholars. A Cambridge undergraduate, who was an enthusiast for literature, with much difficulty persuaded a mathematical friend to read "Paradise Lost." When the book was returned, he expected the friend to be as enthusiastic as himself. But the latter said he could find very little in the work. There was one neat thing, the dimensions of Satan were given, and the time he took to fall from Heaven to Hell. It was thus possible to calculate the distance between the Celestial and Infernal regions by a simple substitution in the formula, $S = \frac{1}{2} at^2$. Square. I will close my remarks I wish to emphasise the use of mathematics other than its immediate practical application. It is recognised to be the study which more than any other develops what I have elsewhere called the male element of the mind—the reasoning power. I wish also to add a word of practical advice to the boys and a suggestion to the Head Master. A blunder in a mathematical operation absolutely vitalling, as it must do, the result obtained by a correct process is the worst of faults, and is generally avoidable by checking. A mere going over a calculation a second time is not always or even generally the best way of checking. Sometimes this can be done by reversing the process and generally by an operation of mental arithmetic. I suggest to the Head Master that when he finds a boy habitually blundering in his calculations he should make him sit at the foot of each solution, the method he has adopted to roughly check it. In conclusion, I would explain that I have chosen to give to this College, as the most important educational establishment in this Colony, the prize for mathematics, because the mathematical prize was the one which, when I was at the Royal Military Academy, I was most desirous of winning, and the article I have selected as a prize is the nearest approach I could find here to that which was presented to me for mathematics twenty-five years ago, and which is now on my office table. I propose to give a similar prize for the same subject to this College every year while I remain at Hongkong and I hope the Governor's prize for mathematics will be continued worth working for. (Applause.)

Dr. Bateson Wright said he had to thank His Excellency very much, for his very kind address. As he had said, they were exceedingly weak in mathematics, and the points to which he had referred showed what a grasp he possessed of the subject. The boys had failed in their papers to prove their work, made silly errors, and frequently misplaced the decimal, which was a very serious point. He (the speaker) would certainly endeavour to take up the subject of trigonometry as His Excellency had suggested, among the boys in the higher classes, and hoped that at the annual prize distribution next year, they would be able to make a satisfactory report.

Three cheers were then given for the Governor, the visitors and donors of prizes, after which His Excellency called for three cheers for the Head Master, Dr. Bateson Wright, and the proceedings terminated.

ANGLO-CHINESE DISTRICT GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS.

ANNUAL PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

20th inst.

His Excellency the Governor (Sir Matthew Nathan) presented the prizes to the successful students of the above Schools, this morning, the function taking place at Wantai School, Queen's Road East. There were present Dr. Bateson Wright, Messrs. Scott, W. Curwen (Jumna), Young Hee, W. H. Williams, Irving, Braund, R. A. B. Fonsonby (Private Secretary to the Governor), Rev. W. Brindley and others.

SAIYINGPUN.

Mr. W. H. Williams read the report on the working of this School as follows:—

The school year commences on Wednesday, March 2nd, after the usual Chinese New Year holidays. An entrance examination was held during the first week; 10 boys were rejected, the knowledge of Chinese being insufficient to profit by the instruction given at the school in that subject. By March 10th, the number of boys on the school register was 108.

Fees.—The school fee is \$5 per month for each pupil.

Out-buildings.—The latrines have been removed to the top of the yard and are a great improvement. The play-ground has been considerably enlarged and the boys appreciate it very much.

The Staff (changes):—Mr. Chan Chiui, the first assistant, resigned on the 1st March; Mr. Chan Chiui was appointed first assistant; Mr. Ng Ng died of plague in April; Mr. Young Kin appointed on probation; Mr. Yung Kilo resigned in September; Mr. Lam Chi Shang appointed on probation. The headmaster was absent during the early removal of boys in the upper classes just so soon as they could earn a few dollars. We have experienced the same thing in regard to standards VI and VII. Boys, as far as they could get a situation thus preventing continuity of work. As the great majority of boys leave school on passing St. V. and some of them before that to take up positions as junior clerks with our local firms at salaries ranging from \$15 to \$30 a month I made a point of inquiring personally how these and many such boys were getting on and I had conversations with employers representing two shipping firms, one wholesale firm, two large retail firms and three engineering firms, and I should like to give you their testimony as to some extent it reflects on the practical value of our Educational System. Of course there are exceptions and we are pleased to hear of certain boys making headway but let us examine the case of the average boy leaving school. This is a summary of their evidence. "The boys you send us from your Anglo-Chinese Schools are reliable when they are told to copy letters in a legible hand, and they take things down from dictation fairly well, but they show little or no resource, are lacking in general intelligence and do not make that progress and show that interest in their work which an employer looks for." They gave me illustrations of this and I tried to argue for it by saying that there was the probability of the employer and his European subordinates expecting too much from junior clerks, but this was met by the employers giving me living instances of boys, who, after two or three years in the business were not capable of taking charge of a desk, or writing in good business style to a foreign firm, or dealing intelligently with quotations and estimates from Chinese firms here and inland, because they lacked knowledge concerning the commodities or were unable to apply what little knowledge they had, and their ignorance of practical mathematics was astonishing. Only the other day I discovered a clerk using a most primitive method to convert £37 sterling into dollars at 1/16, using a plain sheet of foolscap and checking (?) it by going over the same figures again.

Now this seems a harsh criticism but unfortunately the main points of it are true and it is for those of us who are interested in Education to ask the reason, and where possible remediate. Most of the blame (if I may call it so) attaches to the scholars themselves, who are tempted to leave school by the offer of a fifteen-dollar billet when they have only a superficial education in English and in Western knowledge, and even in their own language. The Government provide the schools, the apparatus, and the teachers. It is for the Chinese boy therefore to look further ahead. He need not be afraid that he is losing an opportunity when he refuses the firm which comes his way. An employer whether he be a business man or a Government employee is only too glad and ready to engage a competent servant, and I have told the boys that they are badly paid because they are not worth more, and that a little knowledge is a dangerous thing.

I have recommended to the Inspector of Schools that in future the scholarships granting free tuition in the District Schools should be given to pupils who have passed St. V. and who wish to continue in VI and VII. Formerly a scholarship was given to the top boy in each class, but as the top boy now receives a book prize for general proficiency, he should not require any further inducement, and I have further recommended that the Department should grant leaving certificates to those boys only who have had at least one year's schooling above St. V. When the boys see the advantage of this and when our teaching of important subjects like Geography and Mathematics is reformed on the lines which you sir, have broadly indicated, we may see the scholars leaving the Anglo-Chinese Schools well equipped for their future career whatever it may be, a credit to themselves, to their teachers, their employers and their country.

WANCHAI.

Mr. Young Hee said: Your Excellency, Mr. Irving, ladies and gentlemen, with your kind permission, I will read a brief report on the Wanchai School for the year 1904.

Numerical Strength.—At the beginning of the year under review, there were 102 pupils on the register. After the usual New Year vacation, the school was re-commenced on the 2nd March, when 13 boys from the vernacular school and 48 new boys were enrolled. During the year 1904, 108 boys left the school.

Attendance.—During the year, the school was open on 198 days, and the average daily attendance was 97 for March. The lowest average attendance was 43 for December, 54 boys have left during the year. Of this number 17 boys left from Standards III and IV which I attribute to the fact that no less than 5 masters have had charge of these classes at different times. I found that a master's resignation to accept a more lucrative appointment always meant 3 or 4 boys leaving as a result. This is unfortunate, but at present there is no remedy for it. Again 18 boys left Standards V, VI and VII, 2 to go to other schools, 3 to the Government service as clerks, &c., the rest to take up junior appointments with business firms. So far I have found it an almost impossible matter to induce boys to stay in school for any length of time after they have passed Standards V and VI.

They are restless and anxious to "get a situation." The raising of the fees to \$2 a month has, I find, taken away some boys,

though at first I did not think it would; but it is, after all, only natural that scholars should go where they can pay the same and in many cases a lower fee.

Attendance.—It has been the rule to grant a number of internal free scholarships open to boys in each class. I now recommend—

(i) Abolition of these scholarships. As a reward for diligence the toy boy in each class now receives a class prize for general proficiency.

(ii) I hat 4 scholarships be awarded annually open for competition to boys who have passed through Standard V and tenable for two years.

The scholarships to be granted annually commencing March 1st, 1905, granted free admission to school during the tenure of the scholarship. The headmaster to have the right to withhold or transfer a scholarship at the end of the first year if the holder's report is not deemed satisfactory. My reason for this innovation is to offer an inducement to boys to continue their education in Standards VI and VII.

Games, etc.—The boys have had rambles to Kennedy Town and Aberdeen, and this somewhat improved their knowledge of local geography. Of English games football is becoming quite a favourite pastime. The school has played matches, and though they have not won any they hope to do much better in the forthcoming Schools' League Competition.

During the year the masters of all the District Schools have met at Saipingpun School on a Saturday morning. Between 9 and 10 o'clock one of the masters has been called upon to give an object lesson to the upper classes collectively and in the presence of his fellow-teachers who have made notes of the good and weak points of the lesson. The lessons begin with local industries sugar, iron, paper, silk, etc., and common objects. The scholars have afterwards taken down the notes given them on the blackboard for future use in composition and essay-writing. When the school was dismissed half-an-hour was spent listening to the comments of the masters on the lesson given.

I am glad to report that the masters have taken kindly to this method of teaching and the pupils to learn. The function taking place at Wantai School, Queen's Road East. There were present Dr. Bateson Wright, Messrs. Scott, W. Curwen (Jumna), Young Hee, W. H. Williams, Irving, Braund, R. A. B. Fonsonby (Private Secretary to the Governor), Rev. W. Brindley and others.

SAIYINGPUN.

Mr. W. H. Williams read the report on the working of this School as follows:—

After reading his report Mr. Williams said: And now Sir, the Government having transferred me to another sphere I should like with your permission to take the opportunity of making a few remarks which concern the interests of the scholars and teachers. In these schools, the scholars are classified as in an ordinary Elementary English School. Formerly no instruction was given in the District Schools above Standard V. During the past year a Standard VI and Standard VII were formed, but the results have not been satisfactory. I should like to refer to the remarks made by Dr. Bateson Wright at Queen's College yesterday regarding the early removal of boys in the upper classes just so soon as they could earn a few dollars. We have experienced the same

with which to illustrate many of the lessons, and I would suggest that more object lesson charts should be furnished. The new reader for Standards I and II are a decided improvement on the old. Orient readers inasmuch as the reading matter and illustrations in them are more comprehensible to the boys. Similar books should be obtained for the higher standards. With regard to history (Greece), I regret to say that the pupils do not take the amount of interest in this subject as might be expected. Bearing in mind that the majority of the boys do not remain in school for many years I am of the opinion that a course of English history would be more appreciated and useful.

The study of Chinese. The selection of books and the new syllabus have turned out a great success. The pupils are taking a keen interest in this subject, and good results have been obtained. Since the inclusion of Chinese in the syllabus, a marked improvement has been noticed in translation, the percentage of passes this year being 96.4 as against 87.8 of last year. The Inspector of Schools conducted the annual examination of this school at the beginning of the present month, the result of which will, no doubt, be made public in due course.

Furniture.—The desks and forms in this school are in a very dilapidated condition, rendered so through long years of use. Unless they are to be replaced by new and modern ones, they ought to be repaired during the New Year vacation.

should materialize our ideals and with this aim in view we hope at no distant date to awaken the sympathies and loosen the purse-strings of our many friends here, and in China, and at home, and thus add one more monument to those which already testify so loudly to the marvellous progress and stability of our Colony. The wording of our diploma runs as follows, in both English and Chinese:—"We, the Dean, Lecturers and Examiners of the Hongkong College of Medicine for Chinese, hereby declare that Mr., having attended courses of lectures during a period of five years, in the various departments of professional study required by the College has been examined and has duly satisfied the examiners in each of those subjects; that he is qualified to practice medicine, surgery and midwifery; and that by authority of the Court of the College he is hereby granted the title of Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery of the Hongkong College of Medicine for Chinese." I now have the honour to present to your Excellency Mr. Au Sz Chan, Mr. Ma Luk, Mr. Eugen Lionel de Biza and Mr. To Ying Kwan, to receive at your hands the diplomas which they have so justly earned.

His Excellency having graciously presented the certificates said: "It has given me much pleasure to hand the licenses to the gentlemen whom you have presented to me, Mr. Dean, and I congratulate them upon having entered and qualified in a profession which has for its noble aims, the saving of life, and the diminution of human suffering. (Applause.)

Hon. Mr. F. H. May, C.M.G., said:—"On behalf of the Hongkong College of Medicine for Chinese, I beg to thank Your Excellency our thanks for coming here to-day. We know how many demands on your time are made at this season of the year, and therefore we appreciate all the more your coming here to-day.

The proceedings then terminated.

ELLIS KADOURIE CHINESE SCHOOLS SOCIETY.

HONAM COLLEGE.

PRESENTATION OF PRIZES.

A very pleasant function took place on Saturday (21st inst.), when Mr. Ho Kom Tong, of Hongkong, distributed the scholarships and prizes to the successful pupils in Honam College, Canton, affiliated to the Ellis Kadourie Chinese Schools Society. A large number of visitors were present and the seating accommodation was taxed to its utmost. In his report, which opened the proceedings, the headmaster (Mr. Kirkhope) laid stress upon the apathy of many parents and guardians who do not interest themselves sufficiently in the pupils and see that they occupy profitably all their time. The co-operation of parents was sought in order to prevent the demoralising influence of irregularity and un punctuality, of slovenliness and impoliteness, —weakness which gradually become inherent, and which were encouraged by the laxity of many private adventure schools. "Education," said Mr. Kirkhope, "aims largely at character-building, and the teacher can be really assisted by parents who are in sympathy with him, and who do their best to have the lessons of propriety instilled in the school, applied in the home."

In all, eighteen scholarships (entitling to free education for varying periods), and 35 prizes (eight of which were for the Chinese School), were awarded. Mr. Ho Kom Tong then made an interesting and encouraging address to the pupils and teachers, in the course of which he took the opportunity to mention the Society's appreciation of the services of the late Headmaster (Mr. Sterling).

In a few closing remarks, the Headmaster said that he had reserved two visits of news-which would give pleasure, the one to the pupils, and the other to the society. That for the pupils' delegation was that Mr. Ho Kom Tong had just offered, most generously, a bursary for competition among them. The bursary would be of the value of \$10, and would be awarded at the annual prize distribution to the Dux of the English School. That which would gratify the Society was that at the examination held five days previously to entrance for Imperial Customs Service, pupils of Honam College had obtained 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and 7th places. Both these items of news were greeted with great applause.

After briefly thanking the Commander and Officers of H.M.S. "Mao-hen" for the use of flags for decoration purpose, Mr. Ho Kom Tong both for his generosity and for his kind words of encouragement, and all the visitors for their attendance, the Headmaster called for three cheers for all those present who had interested themselves in the College— a request to which the scholars responded with energy.

THE LATE BISHOP PIAZZOLI.

SOLEMN REQUIEM MASS AT THE R.C. CATHEDRAL.

26th inst.

A solemn Requiem Mass was sung in the R.C. Cathedral this morning, for the repose of the soul of the late Right Reverend L. M. Piazzoli, Bishop of Clazomenae, and Vicar-Apostolic of Hongkong. His Lordship the Right Rev. Joao Paulino d'Arevedo, Bishop of Macao, officiated, being assisted by French, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese and Chinese clergy, there being in all fully priests present. During the Pontifical High Mass, which commenced at nine o'clock, and concluded at a quarter past eleven, the special rites were observed, consisting of the five absolutions, pronounced by priests representing the five nationalities above-mentioned. The Consul General for Italy, Chev. Z. Volpicelli, was unable to be present owing to indisposition, but with floral wreaths he sent a letter of condolence and regret. The Consuls-General and Vice-Consuls present were: A. G. Romano, and J. J. Leiria for Portugal, P. A. Marti for Spain, N. Post for Austro-Hungary, and T. Hammar for Belgium. The Cathedral had been draped in black, the catafalque in the centre being surrounded by a black velvet canopy trimmed with silver fringe, and beneath, on the coffin, was placed the mitre, rochet, albs and stole of the deceased prelate, while his cross and staff were placed at the head. From the roof above hung long festoons of black and white to the floor below, the pillars and upper windows being similarly draped.

The music was rendered by St. Joseph's choir, with taste and grave solemnity. The church was crowded in every part, not a vacant seat being available for late-comers after the hour set for the solemn rites. Immediately within the altar rails had been set special seats for the visiting clergy, among whom were the Rev. Fathers Floro and Fourquet, chaplains to Their Lordships the Bishop of Macao and Canton, respectively, the Rev. Father Illidio and Luis, representing the Seminary of Macao; the Rev. Fathers Gomez, representing the Parish priests of Macao, and the Rev. A. Gomez, S.J. Memorial cards of very neat design bearing on the front a speaking likeness of the late Bishop Piazzoli have been printed by the French Fathers at their Nazareth Press in Pekfulan, for distribution among sympathizers, as souvenirs of the deceased prelate.

In delivering the funeral oration, Father Spads, who spoke in Portuguese, said: "Your Excellency, Reverend Fathers, and brethren—

the recommendation of St. Paul to labour as a good soldier of Christ seemed to be very appropriate to illustrate the memory of the late Bishop Piazzoli, who succumbed in Italy, under the weight of his ministry at the age of 59 years. After alluding to the feelings of sorrow and condolence received from the Colony and the neighbouring Colonies and tendering the thanks of the community to the Governor, the Admirals, the Chief Justice and the leading officials of Hongkong for the expressions of their sympathy, the Rev. Father remarked on the virtues that had adorned the departed and said that during his long career of 35 years in China he truly fulfilled the counsel of the Apostle, "Labour as a good soldier of Christ" as on various occasions he was in danger of his life while executing his ministry. Proceeding, he said that Mon. Piazzoli, the youngest son of a large family, was born at Alzano, near Milan, of very virtuous parents, and received from them his first education which gave to young Piazzoli a good and intrepid character, preparing him unconsciously for the most noble of ministries. He continued his education in Bergamo College, going through a classical course as is generally done by those young men who are intended for the ecclesiastical profession. He then studied philosophy, theology, and science, passing successfully his examination in the Seminary at Milan, and in the year 1868 he was ordained priest. In the meanwhile, the young priest was thinking of the sad condition of those poor people who are living without the knowledge of God, he compassionated them and decided to consecrate his life to them. Heroic decision! You all know, said the Rev. Father, what sacrifice a Catholic missionary's life in China exacts; generally he has to share the miseries of the poor, exposed to the anti-foreign feeling of the people, and even in danger of life; but no matter, it is God who calls him and He will give the necessary help.

ARRIVAL AT HONGKONG.

The necessary preparations having been made, the young priest was sent to Hongkong, where, at that time, the mission was at its beginning. Much had to be done; it was for all a difficult task, and more so for the young missionary as he was confined with a large team. Full of ardour he began at once to study the Chinese language, mastered it in a comparatively short time, and simultaneously commenced his apostolic career which was to be both energetic and perilous though full of fruit. Truly, the beginning of his career at once showed the strong character of the valiant missionary, who left his country, parents, friends, position, only for the cause of God, and for the salvation of souls. His life was at that time a wandering one, having no fixed place of abode. Father Louis, as he was generally called, had to begin to open up the field entrusted to him. Living simply as the poorest of the Chinese, the good missionary did not spare himself, but became useful for the welfare of all; he instructed the people, gave them counsel, helped them, and in hundreds of instances settled disputes to the general satisfaction of all and thus prevented serious clan fights. Christians and non-Christians alike were surprised to find a man so devoted to every good cause, and the life he led had such good effect on them that, in spite of their early prejudice against foreigners, they made friends with him and asked to be instructed in the faith. But the triumph is not obtained without fighting, and the history of the church is a standing monument to tell us that the best victories were obtained only at the price of the greatest sacrifices. This had been the case with our late Bishop. Many inhabitants of a village, having intercourse with the Father, and being pleased with the religion he taught, spontaneously resolved to embrace the faith. Their religion interfered and put every obstacle in the way, even threatening them with death; but God who wanted these chosen souls gave them such strength that notwithstanding these threats, though they were entirely free, they wished to be baptised. Being sufficiently instructed and after many proofs of constancy and goodwill, Fr. Louis decided to baptise them. After baptism the boy converts were very pleased and satisfied and thought they would have no more trouble from their neighbours. But they were deceived; secretly their neighbours were preparing terrible vengeance to satisfy their hatred and decided to kill the Father and Christians alike. Fr. Louis, having knowledge that the converts were in danger of their lives, as a good shepherd, went at once to help them, ready to give his own life to save that of sheep.

DANGER OF HIS LIFE.

Having no residence, he took lodgings in a small hut, where a Chinese family was living. There he learned the intentions of the natives and discovered that they were blinded with hatred against the poor converts. He made efforts to appease the people, but in vain. He had much desire to die amongst his children, but God required this last sacrifice of him. We are the orphans of a good Father, concluded the Rev. Father; let us, therefore, be grateful by praying for the repose of his soul. According to our faith we can console ourselves by believing that he whom we mourn may be already enjoying his eternal reward which God gives to His faithful servants, and also believing that in dying we do not lose life, but pass to a better and an everlasting one. Death has taken him away from us, but his virtues will remain as a treasure for us. In charity may he continue to be our shepherd and guide us till we be all united together in that place where all is joy and happiness, and may God in His merciful bounty accept the prayers and the holy sacrifice offered, and give him eternal peace.

SHIPPING JETSAM.

23rd inst.

The s.s. Ascot sailed yesterday for Chian-tang to load a further batch of coolies for South Africa.

The M.M.S. Ernest Simons made a quick run up to Shantung from Hongkong, leaving her at 10 p.m. on 17th inst. she arrived at Woosung at 8 a.m. 15th inst.

THE SS. "DAHLIC."

The term of charter of the s.s. Dahlia to the O. & S. S. Co. having expired, Messrs. Butterfield and Swire are acting as agents to the familiar lines for the owners in the East.

It is reported that the s.s. München recently sold by Messrs. Farnham, Boyd and Co., was purchased nominally by Messrs. Zimmerman, and is now being fitted up with buoys, presumably to proceed to Chefoo to embark Port Arthur refugees.

There are ten steamers of more than 1,000 tons gross each now being built by the Mitsubishi Dockyard and Engine Works at Nagasaki, the Kawasaki Shipbuilding Company at Osaka, all of which are expected to be completed in the course of the present year.

A native boarding-house runner was charged before Mr. Gomperts this morning, with impeding the navigation of the s.s. Alexia, yesterday morning, while entering the harbour, by making fast his sampan to the vessel. There have been a great many complaints made lately by shipmasters, the culprits in many cases being these Chinese boarding-house runners, who are perfect pests to incoming steamers, in the way

they flock round the steamers before they are moored. It is not so long ago that this crowd, in a round, moving steamers caused the death of one of the crew, as recorded in these columns at the time. In this case His Worship severely reprimanded the defendant and fined him \$25.

PASSENGER SERVICE OF THE HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE.

For intending passengers to and from Europe via Suez it will be interesting to learn that the Hamburg-American Line of Hamburg has opened a new regular passenger service with the three new passenger boats *Rhenania*, *Rheinland* and *Rugia*, together with the two boats *Scandia* and *Slovania*, which are already known as having been on the line for some time. The three newboats, *Rhenania*, *Rheinland* and *Rugia* are specially built for the tropics, each provided with two beds one sofa one table, two wardrobes, two washstands, etc. etc. The berths are not arranged one above the other as it has been the fashion hitherto, but the state-rooms closely resemble ordinary sleeping rooms on shore, the berths standing like beds at either side of the cabin. The number of passengers is limited to 40 in the first class so as to avoid overcrowding, and about 100 passengers in the steerage. The latter is particularly high and spacious. There is a large and elegantly furnished saloon and a tastefully arranged ladies' parlor. A comfortably fitted up smoking room meets the requirements of gentleman passengers. The ships are of about 6,500 tons gross register, being able to carry about 10,000 tons of general cargo and have an average speed of about 13 knots. The steamers are run regularly from Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang and Colombo to Suez, Port Said, Algiers, Havre and Hamburg. If sufficient inducement offers the steamers can be made to call at Marseilles to disembark such passengers as may desire to travel overland; otherwise such passengers may land at Algiers, from whence there is a regular service three times a week to Marseilles by the mail steamers of the Compagnie Générale Transatlantique. The trip from Algiers to Marseilles takes about 26 hours only. The passage rates by the H. A. I. steamers are comparatively moderate and may be learned on application to the agencies in Japan, China and the Straits.

taking the *Shantung* and Captain Warrack being transferred to the *Kansu*.

CANTON RIVER BARRIERS.

Work in connection with the removal of the artificial obstructions to navigation in the Canton River has been proceeding now for several months, but owing to numerous difficulties encountered it is not expected that the contract will be concluded for at least another year. The barriers at Whampoa and Tai-shui, and the Wooden and Iron barriers have been surveyed and the work of removing them is well in hand, and within a few days it is expected that blasting operations will be commenced.

Not only the officers of the B. I. S. N. Company, who are principally concerned, but everyone who has travelled by the steamers of the Company, will be glad to hear of their increase of pay. There are now 200 passengers, says a Rangoon paper, who have not derived increased pleasure on the steamers from their intercourse with the kindly and enterprising young men who form the officers of the fleet. More especially on coasting lines, where a room is reached perhaps in each 24 hours, the B. I. S. N. Co.'s officers are very hard worked. But their good temper and affability to passengers is everywhere the same, and all will be glad to hear of their better pay and wish them increased advantages.

An inquiry was held by Mr. Gomperts yesterday into the causes which led to the death of Thomas Crowther Angwin Greenland, whose body was found in the harbour, and which was afterwards identified as that of the mate of the *Parson*. The following journeymen were empanelled: Chas. A. Brown (Foreman); J. T. Turner, J. Johnston Watson; W. H. Loureiro, engineer of the *Paklong*, stated that he had known deceased for six months, and though he had been a heavy drinker he was never quarrelsome in his cups, but weak on his legs when in liquor. Shortly before the occurrence in question he appeared to be quite sober, and the result of an old operation. He did not know how deceased got into the water.—Dr. E. A. Laing stated that he received the body of deceased at the hospital, and noticed some wounds on the face which might have been caused by a fall down stairs, or by a blow from a brick. The wounds were such as would be likely to render a man unconscious.—Dr. W. Hunter testified to holding a post-mortem examination on the body of deceased, and spoke to seeing the wounds mentioned, but there were no other marks on the body. Death was due to drowning. Witness could not say if deceased was drunk at the time of the fatality.—The jury returned verdict that deceased met his death by accidental drowning, having been intoxicated at the time he fell into the water.

SUPPOSED SUICIDE OF AN AMERICAN CAPTAIN.

The *Shanghai Mercury* of 23rd inst. says:—This morning a sad discovery was made on the Standard Oil Co.'s barque *Atlas*. She has been lying in the stream for several weeks having no engagement to load home after discharging her cargo. The death of the Captain of the same company's ship *Acme* at Nagasaki compelled the owners to telegraph some weeks ago for the master of the *Atlas* to proceed to Hongkong, there to take command of the *Acme*, which he did shortly before Christmas and this change necessitated them sending out another master for the *Atlas*, which by the way is one of the fastest sailers of the Standard Oil fleet and made the record passage from New York last year. Captain Ainsbury, the man selected for the post of command, only arrived in this port a few days ago from America, and was found dead in his cabin this morning by the steward. The captain it appears had already been on deck and returning to his cabin, told the steward to go down to the lazarette to get some sugar; on returning on deck the steward went to the Captain's cabin about 8 a.m. to see if he wanted warm water to wash with and found him lying on the floor dead, a revolver lying alongside him, his pyjamas singed at the breast, the thumb discoloured by powder and an ominous stream trickling from the region of his heart. On arrival of the Standard Oil Co.'s launch *Alie Foo* this morning in town the painful news was telephoned to the American authorities, who, together with the U.S. Medical Officer and Mr. Blake, the assistant manager of the S. O. Co. in Shanghai, proceeded to the scene.

An inquest was held this afternoon when the jury, after hearing the evidence brought in a verdict that deceased committed suicide while suffering from temporary mental aberration.

NAVAL NOTES.

23rd inst. It is rumoured in Naval circles that Vice-Admiral Curzon-Hawke is going to fly his flag in the *Ocean*, Capt. Freeman leaving the *Abion* and changes places with Capt. Greet.

H.M.S. *Sutlej*, which arrived here on Friday will probably relieve the *Amphitrite*, at Wei-hai-wei, which is due to proceed home and pay off.

The Imperial Military Headquarters at Tokio instructed the naval authorities at Port Arthur to accept the medical assistance and stores brought by H.M.S. *Andromeda*, but that vessel had unfortunately already returned to Wei-hai-wei.

Yesterday morning, at eight o'clock, the usual ceremony of playing the King and hoisting the colours was accompanied by a complete dressing of the British warships in honour of Accession Day, and at 1 p.m. each ship fired a Royal Salute of 21 guns. The Foreign warships present in harbour also dressed their ships.

FOOTBALL.

On Saturday H.M.S. *Ocean* sustained a severe defeat at the hands of H.M.S. *Glory*. The position of the different ships in the Naval League is as follows:—

	Played.	For.	Ast.	Points.
H.M.S. <i>Abion</i>	12	29	9	19
" <i>Amphitrite</i>	10	27	7	17
" <i>Ocean</i>	10	18	8	14
" <i>Andromeda</i>	9	10	26	5
" <i>Vengeance</i>	5	9	10	5
" <i>Glory</i>	6	8	12	5
" <i>Centurion</i>	10	8	20	2
" <i>Sirius</i>	5	4	15	3
H.M.S. <i>Abion</i> are the present holders of the Hongkong Challenge Shield.				

24th inst. H.M. battleships *Centurion* and *Vengeance* and the cruiser *Andromeda* left for Mirs Bay this morning.

The *Alacrity* has arrived in harbour from Mirs Bay, and in all probability will leave on Wednesday next for Canton with Admiral Sir Gerard Noel and suite aboard.

A League match took place on the naval ground, Happy Valley, yesterday, between H.M.S. *Abion* and H.M.S. *Iphigenia*, the former winning by 8 goals to 1. This is the *Iphigenia's* final match in the league. Wallace scored for the *Iphigenia* in the second half, their goal keeper playing an exceptionally good game throughout. For the *Abion*, Wil-

Russian Consul was allowed to board the steamer early in the evening, and subsequently brought ashore General Stoessel and an officer of his staff with whom he dined and later escorted back to the ship.

IN SHANGHAI.

On January 19th, the *China Gazette* published the following interesting details of the General's arrival at the Northern Settlement:

Shanghai was in a state of great expectancy, all the morning in consequence of the arrival of the M. M. S. *Australis* from Japan at Woosung with General Stoessel and his party on board,—the first of the band of heroes and heroines to reach the outer world from Port Arthur, after its long and terrible siege. At the hour of the expected arrival there were a great number of foreigners collected at the jetty, and had the distinguished soldier stepped ashore then he would have encountered cameras to right of him, cameras to left of him, cameras in front of him, for a great array of photographic apparatus was got ready by the ubiquitous snapshotters, to record, what there was good reason for anticipating, would have been one of the most famous historical groups ever taken in Shanghai.

Prominent among the camera fiends we noticed several eager Japs, including three or four professional photographers and many more amateurs, and, mingled amongst them, several employees of the intelligence department.

But after a long and tedious wait, when the tender eventually drew up to the jetty at 10.45, it was found, to the great disappointment of the assembled crowd, who were prepared to cheer themselves hoarse, that General Stoessel and his party were not on board. It had been decided that he would not come up to Shanghai for the present at least, but would remain on board the *Australis* until she sails for Europe. Madame Stoessel, however, may come up to-morrow. She has eight little Russian orphans whom she has brought with her, the survivors of military families and households that were wholly wiped out at Port Arthur during its horrible ordeal of fire and steel. The meeting between the survivors of the siege and the Russian friends here was a very touching sight.

It was expected that the tender would arrive at the French Mail Jetty about to o'clock, and that the gallant Commander of the Port Arthur garrison would come up along with the Russian high officials who had gone down to meet him in a special tender early this morning.

These included: His Excellency M. A. Pavloff, Russian Minister to Korea, General Dessino, Military Agent; Admiral Reitzenstein and M. Drosemeier, representing the Russo-Chinese Bank.

General Stoessel, in accordance with Russian custom, was first of all presented by the party with bread and salt. The salt was in a silver casket, on the top of which was a silver gun: the words "To the heroic defender of Port Arthur" were inscribed on the cellar itself. The party was accompanied by Madame and the Misses Lessman, and several other ladies of the Russian colony in Shanghai. A beautiful bunch of flowers was presented to her in a silver porte-bouquet, the man in crimson ribbons being passed through a massive gold napkin ring incribed with the words: "To the heroes of Port Arthur."

Madame Stoessel, speaking of the scenes in the hospitals of Port Arthur, painted a terrible picture of their condition in the latter days of the siege when the wounded never knew whether they would be blown to pieces or die of their wounds. The lack of surgical appliances was another dreadful phase of the latter part of the siege.

Madame Stoessel, who is looking very worn, but in fairly good spirits, expressed her high appreciation of the delivery of the Japanese in not hoisting their flag over the fort of Port Arthur until after General Stoessel had gone on board the transport which took him to Japan.

General Stoessel, who looks careworn, with his head still swathed in a black bandage, owing to his recent wound, was dressed, when he was seen to-day, on board the *Australis*, in the undress uniform of a Russian General. He spoke freely to his friends about his experiences of the siege generally, and among the most interesting statements which he made were the following: The greater part of the damage was done by the Japanese 11-inch guns, which destroyed nearly everything in Port Arthur. He had nothing with which to reply to them. He could have held out in the fortress for perhaps another three or four days, but no longer. At the end he had only 5,000 men to defend a front of 28 versts (16 miles). There would thus be a little over 300 men to a mile, against an army of over 80,000 Japanese. This line the Japanese attacked constantly on all sides. The ships in the harbour were, in the first instance, damaged by the Japanese fire, but were finally blown up by the Russians themselves in such a complete and perfect way that the Japanese can have no hope of ever raising them. The ships are destroyed. It is entirely untrue that either the *Retzian*, *Praviet*, *Pobeda*, *Pallada* or any of the other large ships can ever be raised again.

Madame Stoessel paid a high tribute to the excellent conduct of the Japanese on their entry to take possession of Port Arthur, which, she said did in the most soldierly and businesslike manner. There was no demonstration which could be held to humiliate or make the Russians feel uncomfortable, and the utmost good order was preserved in the streets. There was no looting and all the arrangements were carried out with the utmost regularity.

Later, on we were fortunate in obtaining a brief interview with another distinguished Russian soldier, General Reiss, Chief of the Staff of the Army of Port Arthur, who came up to Shanghai along with General Dessino his aide-de-camp and Captain Stepanow of the General Staff.

General Reiss, who is a fine, soldierly man, standing well over six feet in height, was dressed in civilian attire, a light summer flannel suit. He added, to the information kindly furnished by General Stoessel: "The Japanese had 24 of these terrible 11-inch guns, mounted in positions from which they swept the town and harbour of Port Arthur in such a way that nothing could resist their fire. The ships in the harbour were first perforated from the deck by the plunging fire from these huge siege-pieces, and the ships had therefore to be destroyed by the Russians, to save them from falling into the hands of the Japanese. The vessels were rendered quite useless. As for the guns left in the fortresses, numbering nearly 500, the greater part of them were rendered useless before the surrender. As far as the statement of the Japanese that there were 8,000 shells left, it should be understood at once that by far the greater number of these were very small shells for the 37-millimetre guns, and small of the shells for the larger pieces we had actually only six or seven rounds for each gun left at the time of the surrender. These shells we kept very carefully till the end, lest the Japanese should not concede us honourable conditions, but should force us to accept unfavourable terms, in which case the fortress would never have surrendered, but would have stood out to the very last shot. The Japanese report that there were over two million cartridges left is also easily capable of perfect explanation. The amount of ammunition, large as it seems, is not in reality more than was many times required to repel one

assault. In one assault we frequently used between three and four million cartridges, so that we had not enough to withstand one really heavy assault at the time we surrendered. We had at the time of surrender 18,000 men sick and wounded in the hospital. As to the 1,000 horses which we still had at the moment of the surrender, these were all required and were not more than sufficient for shifting about guns and other heavy things from point to point within the invested area. If we had eaten them we would have been absolutely helpless, because we could no longer have moved any of our artillery or ammunition about. In the later days of the siege the soldiers had horsemeat twice a week, but on the other five days they only got flour. We had no vegetables of any kind for a very long time, and all the soldiers were suffering very much from scurvy in consequence."

The principal officers who arrived on the *Australis* to-day were: Admiral Loshitsky, Admiral Gregorovitch and Chief Engineer of the Navy Lindbeck. These are the only high naval officers who have signed their parole and are going back to Russia. All the others elected to remain prisoners of war in Japan. The military officers who arrived included General Kostchenko, General Tretiakov, General Nadein, General Gorbatoff and General Savitsky. There were about 100 other officers of lesser grade who came up to Shanghai to-day, and will remain here till another steamer is found to take them. All the officers in uniform wore their swords. They were accompanied ashore by their military servants and eight or ten ladies, besides whom there are a number of women and children belonging to the soldiers. All the soldiers and their womenfolk have found temporary accommodation in the French Camp, while the officers are quartered in various hotels. The soldiers attracted a great deal of attention in town to-day as they went about the streets, many of them in big sheepskin hats and long coats. A large proportion of both officers and men are wounded convalescents, and many are wearing medals for distinguished service in conflict with the Japanese.

The first thing that the ladies, or most of them, did on arrival, was to go to the Russo-Chinese Bank, and thence to the shops and stores for much needed rest. During the afternoon as the travellers in uniform and civilian garb, and of every rank, arrived at the Russo-Chinese Bank to cash their drafts, the scene in that building was a sight to remember.

The vast vestibule was completely crowded. The total number of commissioned and non-commissioned officers who arrived by the *Australis* was about 235.

MACAO NOTES.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Macao, 22nd January.

The gunboat *Rio Lima* arrived from Lisbon on Friday; she relieves the *Diu* which will shortly be returning home from the China Station. Preparatory to the latter undertaking the long homeward voyage, she will be going over to Hongkong on the 24th inst., where she will be taken in hand by the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co. The *Diu* stands in need of extensive overhaul and repairs. According to reliable information she will be in dockyard hands for about six weeks before she will be fit to sail for Europe.

The *Rio Lima* has been here before. She is a much smaller boat than the vessel she relieves. She has all the appearance of a tiny pleasure yacht, rather than that of the only guardianship of Portugal's "Gem in the Orient Sea."

A case of small-pox has developed on-board the hired transport *Lindau* lying in the Macao Roads. The patient was landed at Macao for treatment.

The health of the city is normal if the cases of measles and small-pox that have occurred are excluded from account. It is little wonder that this form of sickness should manifest itself while the weather is so abnormally warm for this time of year and the atmosphere is as moist as it has been during the past two weeks.

CANTON NOTES.

TARRING A THIEF.

[From Our Correspondent.]

Canton, 21st inst.

For a long time past a gang of thieves has carried on a profitable system of robbery on some of the regular river boats plying between Hongkong and this port. Their methods include substituting passes, boxes, picking pockets and even holding-up passengers on the boat. On ships leaving the port via the Back Reach the men will jump off the steamer at the shallow part of Honam spit and either get picked up by a sampan, which would be in the vicinity by previous arrangement, or wade ashore. One or two who have been caught by the officers of a steamer have received a short shrift. Only the other day anyone passing the wharves would have seen a man stark naked tarred from tip to toe running at top speed amidst a jeering crowd of natives. It would be needless to comment on the act especially as every steamer is met by a guard of soldiers in case of need. It appears that the gang mentioned above had a split amongst themselves four days ago. One of them, having cracked a crib, which was supposed to have been brought in a cheque of rice taels, a gold ring and a bag containing about \$100, refused to share the spoil with the gang. His confederates disputed the matter and he was eventually very badly wounded in the back by a knife. His assailants decamped, and the man got a chair and ordered the coolies to go to the hospital. While on the journey he died, and when the chair coolies found they were carrying a corpse they set the chair down on a small jetty running out into the river near the Fathian steamer wharf and left it there with the body. It has already been there two days, and although the police have been apprised of the fact it still remains in the same position at the time of writing.

IMPROVING THE PORT.

No one can pass down the harbour of Canton without remarking the activity of builders and the reclamations in all directions. Particularly it is noticeable in the Back Reach.

Since the purchase of land and the building of enormous godown and an iron wharf by Messrs Butterfield & Swire there has been a land boom in this district. Messrs. Siebenstein & Co., the Standard Oil Co., Messrs. Arnold Karberg & Co., Sir C. P. Chater, and various big Chinese shipping firms have purchased sites on the foreshore and are building granite bunds and intend erecting wharves for facilitating the reception of larger ships and the discharge of cargo. Messrs. Arnold Karberg & Co. as general agents for the Shell Transport Co. have erected another large oil tank of 4,000-ton capacity, this makes the third tank on this site. There is little doubt that this locality will, in the very near future, be the centre of the cargo traffic, and the upper reaches will be clearer for the enormous passenger traffic from Hongkong and Macao. When the present operations on the barbers and general removal of artificial obstructions from the river, and completed it is estimated by good authority that boats drawing from 10 to 20 feet will be able to enter the harbour and not, as now, be compelled to light at Whampoa, thus making a

delay, in many cases of two or three days. It is estimated that when the operations commence, by Capt. W. Tyler, the Imperial Customs' Coast Inspector, are completed, this will be one of the best harbours in the south of China.

STRAITS CURRENCY.

EXPORTATION OF STRAITS DOLLARS PROHIBITED.

The following order by His Excellency the Governor in Council, under "The Coin Import and Export Ordinance 1903" was recently published:

"Whereas by Section 3. of "The Coin Import and Export Ordinance 1903," it is provided that, subject to the approval of the Secretary of State, it shall be lawful for the Governor in Council to prohibit the exportation from the Colony of such coins whether legal tender in the Colony or not, as are in such Order specified;

"Now, Sir John Anderson, Knight Commander of the most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Straits Settlements, by virtue of the powers vested in me by the said Ordinance, with the advice of the Executive Council and subject to the approval of the Secretary of State, do hereby prohibit the exportation from the Colony to any place outside the Malay Peninsula, Netherlands East Indies and Borneo of the coin known as the Straits Dollar Iron, and after the Sixteenth day of January, 1905."

This is more or less vexatious if economically beneficial. Order in Council is not of such serious import as is might seem at a first glance, inasmuch as, that it only affects bankers. Owing to the war, and the advent of the Chinese New Year, there is now such a demand for silver in China that the dollar is 1½ above par. At such a premium it pays to export to China. Straits dollars that can be bought at par, because that is 1½ per cent, premium leaves ample room for freight and insurance as well as a fair profit besides. The enhanced value of the dollar was not lost upon the local bankers, who thereupon proceeded to ship the coins to Hongkong where they could buy more sterling exchange with them than they could do in the Straits. The premium was so small, however, that it required the transhipment of large consignments to make the profit worth the trouble, and large shipments were accordingly made. Two British banks and a private firm shipped \$1,400,000 between them to Hongkong by the last German Mail, while a Netherlands concern shipped half a million. More coin was about to be shipped by to-day's French Mail when the order of last night stopped the arrangements. That Order, we may state, had not reached the *Straits Times* office in the regular course of events by 11 o'clock today, so comparatively few people had then heard of it. The banks were notified in time, however, and though no British bank would care to raise a protest against Government methods in this, it cannot be said that they look upon spasmodic legislation, which interferes with their regular exchange business, with anything approaching cordial approval. Neither does the trader. The prevalent opinion seems to be that it will be easier to play a level game throughout, taking the rough with the smooth as it comes, so far as the conservation of our currency is concerned—pending the establishment of such a stable standard. The establishment of such a standard is now in view, and therefore, of course, there is another side to the question. The Colonial Treasurer very courteously explained to-day to a representative of the *Straits Times* that a heavy withdrawal of our local dollars to meet the momentary demand for silver dollars in China would naturally be followed by a local premium on the local dollar, which would necessitate large addition to the local currency. Then, when the value of the dollar receded in China as it is regular habit to do after the Chinese New Year, the Straits would be flooded again with a re-importation of its own exported dollars which would virtually come in here at a premium. The Order, it will be observed, only affects the export of dollars to China, and in no way interferes with the legitimate movements of coin for trade purposes between the Straits and the Netherlands Indies, Borneo, and other places using Straits currency. So long as the dollars are only used as bullion to be melted into specie as soon as it reaches China—the Government has no objection to the export—but the risk of re-exportation in large quantities has to be guarded against. Much of the coin exported by the German Mail was intended for such treatment; but some, on the other hand, was to increase bank reserves in China and to liberate Mexican and other dollars current there, during the New Year season. All such dollars would naturally be re-imported to the Straits as soon as the exchange favoured such re-importation, and would never be unpacked from the treasure chests which contained them.

Another view on the subject is stated as follows:

Among certain traders and bankers the prohibition is regarded with an unfavourable eye. With a currency confined to the Straits, the limitations of banking corporations and commercial firms are bound to be more or less confined, is their argument, and the money market will be subject to violent fluctuations if prohibition is put upon the export of silver bullion to meet outside liabilities. Should half a million pounds sterling be called for, for example, it would mean a sudden rise in the rates with the dollar appreciated to as much as 2½ or 3½ d. The Straits silver-dollar intrinsically is of less value than the old British or Mexican currency to the extent of from one to one and a half premium paid on the latter, and if the Straits dollars is shipped in quantity, as it has been within the past few days, and the rate rises, the coin will soon find its way back here where the best value is to be obtained. For the purpose of this trade, therefore, they want full liberty to export payments in silver, or else a tendency to narrow.

Cross-cutting for Stopefilling—115 ft. of this work has been done.

Stones—The following stones have been yielded for military:

Above the 340 Level: 2 stoves; lode 112 in. wide main shaft—All work is now suspended until arrival of machinery.

BUKIT KOMAN: 440 Level, Cross-Cut East—This has been extended 26 ft., bringing the total to 37 ft. A body of mixed material yielding a quantity of water has been passed through. This has an average width of 20 ft., and an assay value of 4 dwt. The cross-cut is being pushed ahead to further prove the ground.

Drives have been started North and South on the most encouraging part of the lode matter. The station is now being opened out preparatory to fixing necessary timber.

340 Level, No. 1 Winge South—Here it has been sunk, making the total 37 ft. At about 50 ft. the lode narrowed and finally pinched out. At 57 ft. two cross-cuts have been put off one into the Langsing wall for 6 ft. and the other into the footwall for 14 ft. Nothing of any note has yet been struck, though in the hanging wall some quartz stringers for about 15 ft. wide assay 4 to 4½ d.

290 Level, North Drive South off cross-cut from No. 1 Winge—This has been advanced 8 ft., bringing the total to 87 ft. The lode is 42 in. wide and assays 2 dwt. In the 290 level itself a cross-cut is being put off to intersect this lode at that depth; 16 ft. has been covered.

140 Level North Drive North—This has been advanced 7 ft., making a total of 19 ft. The lode is 50 in. wide and assays 3 dwt.

1 Level North Drive South—Here 18 ft. has been driven, averaging 5 dwt. but it shows a tendency to narrow.

Cross-cutting for Stopefilling—115 ft. of this work has been done.

Stones—The following stones have been yielded for military:

Above the 340 Level: 2 stoves; lode 112 in. wide and 10 ft. d.

Above the Intermediate Level (200): 1 stove; lode 84 in. wide and 10 ft. d.

Plant and Machinery confirmed without change.

Separate Milling Return and Cost Sheet accompanying this.

Milling Return for 4 weeks ending 31st December, 1904.

Stamps working 4-40.

Period of work—28 days, less lost time—31 hrs. (1,29 days), of which 10 hrs. was due to additions to Sempam, plant and balance to clear-ups.

Ore milled—3,480 tons, all from Bl. Komam, plus 19 tons old blankets.

Milling duty—3.26 tons per stamp per 24 hours.

Amalgam yield—1,607 oz. giving 54.6 oz. melted gold—33.70%.

Bullion yield—3.09 dwt. per ton milled—3.17 oz. of bullion.

Mercury loss—1.36 lb. per 100 tons milled—3.17 oz. of mercury.

Washing assays—1.6 dwt.—25.54% contents.

Bullion fineness—Average 91.7%.

Estimated Cost Sheet for month ending 31st December, 1904:

Salaries \$1,000.00

Wages 1,000.00

Burden 3,571.63

The Hongkong Telegraph.

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

NEW SERIES No 4750

癸三廿月二十一年十三精光

SATURDAY, JANUARY 28, 1905.

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Hongkong, 17th January, 1905. [20]

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PAID-UP CAPITAL \$10,000,000
RESERVE FUND—
Sterling Reserve \$10,000,000 } \$17,000,000
Silver Reserve \$ 7,000,000 }
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROP'TORS \$10,000,000

COUNT OF DIRECTORS:
A. J. RAYMOND, Esq., Chairman.
H. E. TOMKINS, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
E. Goetz, Esq. Hon. R. Shewan.
Hon. W. J. Gresson. N. A. Siebs, Esq.
A. Haupt, Esq. H. W. Slade, Esq.
H. Schubart, Esq. E. S. Whealer, Esq.
E. Shellim, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER:
Hongkong—J. R. M. SMITH,
MANAGER;
Shanghai—H. M. BEVIS.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY
BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED:
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent.
per Annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:
For 3 months, 4% per cent. per Annum.
For 6 months, 3% per cent. per Annum.
For 12 months, 4% per cent. per Annum.

J. R. M. SMITH,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 20th August, 1904. [22]

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted
by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be
obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 3½ per
cent. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option
balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND
SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED
DEPOSIT AT 4 PER CENT. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION,
J. R. M. SMITH,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1902. [23]

THE DEUTSCH ASIATISCHE BANK.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL Sh. Taels 7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS: BERLIN.

BRANCHES: Berlin, Calcutta, Hankow,

Tientsin, Tsintau (Kiautschou)

LONDON BANKERS:
Messrs. N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS,
UNION OF LONDON AND SMITHS BANK, LTD.
DEUTSCHE BANK (BERLIN), LONDON AGENCY
DIREKTION DER DISCONTO GESELLSCHAFT.

INTEREST allowed on Current Account.
DEPOSITS received on terms which may be
learned on application. Every description of
Banking and Exchange business transacted.

H. FIGGE,
Manager.

Hongkong, 12th August, 1904. [25]

Insurance.

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

THE Undesignated AGENTS of the above
Company are prepared to accept First
Class FOREIGN and CHINESE RISKS a
CURRENT RATES.

SIEMSEN & Co.,
Hongkong, 28th Nov. 1904. [27]

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

FISCAL AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES
IN CHINA AND THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS
AUTORISED GOLD \$10,000,000
CAPITAL PAID UP GOLD \$ 3,947,200
RESERVE FUND GOLD \$ 3,947,200

HEAD OFFICE:
NEW YORK.

LONDON OFFICE:
THREADNEEDLE HOUSE, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:

NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF
ENGLAND, LIMITED.

UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK, LTD.

BRITISH LINEN COMPANY BANK.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS ALL OVER THE
WORLD.

THE Corporation transacts every Description
of Banking and Exchange business,
receives Money in Current Account and ac-
cepts Fixed Deposits at Rates which may be
ascertained on application.

CHARLES R. SCOTT,
Manager.

20, Des Voeux Road,
Hongkong, 3rd January, 1905. [21]

IMPERIAL BANK OF CHINA.

ESTABLISHED BY IMPERIAL DECREE
OF THE 13TH NOVEMBER, 1866.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL 5,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL 4,500,000

Head Office—SHANGHAI.

Branches and Agencies.

CANTON, PENANG,
CHEFOO, SINGAPORE,
HANKOW, TIENSIN,
PEKING.

THE Bank purchases and receives for collection
Bills of Exchange drawn on the above
Places, and Sends Drafts and Telegraphic Trans-
fers Payable at its Branches and Agencies.

HONGKONG BRANCH.
Advances made on approved securities.
Bills discounted.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
per Annum Fixed Deposits for 3 months:

4% " 6 " 6 "
5% " 12 " 12 "

E. W. RUTTER,
Manager.

Hongkong, 6th January, 1905. [19]

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA,
AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1833.

HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

CAPITAL PAID-UP £800,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHARE-
HOLDERS £800,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000

INTEREST ALLOWED ON CURRENT
ACCOUNT AT THE RATE OF 2 PER CENT. PER
ANNUM ON THE DAILY BALANCES.

On Fixed Deposits for 12 months, 4% per cent.

" " 6 " 6 "
" " 3 " 3 "

T. P. COCHRANE,
Manager.

Hongkong, 19th May, 1904. [24]

THE PHARMACY,
DISPENSING AND FAMILY
CHEMISTS.

A WELL ASSORTED STOCK
OF DRUGS, PERFUMERY, TOILET AND
SICK ROOM REQUISITES, &c.,
always on hand.

A large variety of CHOCOLATES, in Fancy
Boxes, at reduced prices, owing to favourable
exchange.

Note Address:
56, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
Hongkong.

A. STEVENSON,
Chemist.

Hongkong, 23rd January, 1905. [43]

JAPAN COALS.

THE MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA (MITSUI & Co.)

HEAD OFFICE—1, SURUGA-CHO, TOKYO.
LONDON BRANCH—34, LIME STREET, E.C.

HONGKONG BRANCH—PRINCE'S BUILDINGS, ICE HOUSE STREET.

OTHER OFFICES:

New York, San Francisco, Hamburg, Bombay, Singapore, Sourabaya, Manila, Amoy, Shanghai, Chefoo, Tientsin, Newchwang, Port Arthur, Seoul, Chemulpo, Yokohama, Yokosuka, Nagoya, Osaka, Kobe, Maidzuru, Kure, Shimoneseki, Moji, Wakamatsu, Karatsu, Nagasaki, Kuchinotsu, Sasebo, Mikaze, Hakodate, Taipeh, &c.

Telegraphic Address: "MITSUI" (A.B.C. and A Codex).

CONTRACTORS OF COAL to the Imperial Japanese Navy and Armadas and the State
Railways; Principal Railway Companies and Industrial Works; Home and Foreign Mail and
Freight Steamers.

SOLE PROPRIETORS of the Famous Miike, Tagawa, Yamano and Ida Coal Mines; and
SOLE AGENTS for Fujinotani, Hokoku, Honda, Ichimura, Kanada, Mamada, Manoura,
Onoura, Otsuji, Sasahara, Taibakuro, Yoshihontani, Yoshi, Yanokihara and other Coal
Coals.

S. MINAMI, Manager, Hongkong.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR STEAMERS TO SAIL ON REMARKS.

VOKOHAMA AND SHANGHAI, MOJI and KOBE, JAPAN, FREIGHT AND
(Passing through the Inland Sea.) E. P. Martin, R.N.R., February 1st Passage.

MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP (Direct), VIA JAVA, FREIGHT AND
SINGAPORE, PENANG, S. BACHAM, COLONBO AND PORT SAID, FEBRUARY 15th Passage.

For Further Particulars, apply to E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 28th January, 1905. [2]

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, NAPLES, GENOA,
ANTWERP, BREMEN/HAMBURG, PORTS IN THE LEVANTE, BLACK SEA AND BALTIc PORTS;

LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON, BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS, GALVESTON,
AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS;
Steamers will call at GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON to land Passengers
and Luggage.

N.B.—Cargo can be taken on through Bills of Lading for the Principal Places in Russia.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

STEAMERS. SAILING DATES.
BAUERN WEDNESDAY, 1st February.
ZIETSEN WEDNESDAY, 15th February.
SACHSEN WEDNESDAY, 1st March.
PRINZESS ALICE WEDNESDAY, 15th March.
PRINZ REGENT LUITPOLD WEDNESDAY, 29th March.
PRINZ HEINRICH WEDNESDAY, 12th April.
PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH WEDNESDAY, 26th April.
PREUSSEN WEDNESDAY, 10th May.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of February, 1905, at Noon, the Steamer "BAUERN," of
the NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, Capt. H. Forme, with MAIIS, PASSENGERS,
SPECIE and CARGO, will leave this Port as above, Calling at NAPLES and GENOA.

Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon, on MONDAY, the 30th January, and
Specie will be received on Board until 1 P.M., on TUESDAY, the 31st January, and
Parcels will be received at the Agency's Office until Noon, on TUESDAY, the 31st January.

Contents of Packages are required. No Parcel Receipts will be signed for less than \$2.50
and Parcels should not exceed Two Cubic Feet in Measurement.

The Steamer has splendid Accommodation and carries a Doctor and Stewardesses.

Linen can be washed on board.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

For further Particulars, apply to.

MELCHERS & CO., AGENTS.

Hongkong, 18th January, 1905. [3]

Intimations.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., HAVE JUST RECEIVED
NEW STOCKS OF

SLAZENGER'S TENNIS RACKETS FROM \$8.50 to \$28.00 each
ALL WEIGHTS.

Court Markers.

AYRES CHAMPIONSHIP LAWN TENNIS BALLS, 1905.

TENNIS POSTS AND NETS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Hongkong, 16th January, 1905. [34]

ASAHI BEER,

BREWED BY THE

Shipping—Steamers.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO AND WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

S.S. "HONAM,"	.....	2,363 tons.....	Captain H. D. Jones.
" " "POWAN,"	.....	2,338 "	R. D. Thomas.
" " "FATSHAN,"	.....	2,260 "	W. A. Valentine.
" " "HANKOW,"	.....	3,073 "	C. V. Lloyd.
" " "KINSHAN,"	.....	1,995 "	J. J. Lossius.

Departures from HONGKONG to CANTON daily at 8.30 A.M. (Sunday excepted), 9 P.M. and 10.30 P.M. (Saturday excepted).

Departures from CANTON to HONGKONG daily at 8.30 A.M., 3 P.M. and 6 P.M. (Sunday excepted).

These Steamers, carrying His Majesty's Mails, are the largest and fastest on the River, special attention is drawn to their Superior Saloon and Cabin accommodation.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "HEUNGSHAN,"	.....	1,998 tons.....	Captain W. E. Clarke.
Departures from Hongkong to Macao on week days at 2.00 P.M.			
Departures on Sundays at 12.30 P.M.			

Departures from Macao to Hongkong daily at 8.30 A.M.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "LUNGSHAN,"	.....	219 tons.....	Captain T. Hamlin.
This steamer leaves Canton for Macao every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at about 8.30 A.M.; and leaves Macao for Canton every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at about 8.45 A.M.			

JOINT SERVICE OF THE H.K., C. AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD., AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. "SAINAM,"	.....	588 tons.....	Captain J. Wilcox.
" " "NANNING,"	.....	569 "	C. Butchart.

One of the above steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at about 8.30 A.M. calling at Yunki, Mahing, Kungchuk, Kau-Kong, Samshui, Howlik, Shih-Hing, Luk-Po, Lo-Ting-Hau, Tak-Hing, Doshing and Fong-Chuen. Departures, from Wuchow for Canton calling at the above ports every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at about 8.30 A.M.

FARES—Canton to Wuchow Single \$15.00. Return \$25.00.

Canton to Tak Hing ... Single \$12.50. Return \$21.00.

Canton to Samshui ... Single \$7.50.

HONGKONG-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. "LINTAN,"	.....	Capt. B. Branch.	S.S. "SANUI,"	.....	Capt. H. Black.
Departures from Hongkong to Wuchow about three times every week, calling at Kumchuk, and Kongmoon. Returning daily (Monday excepted).					

FARES—Hongkong to Kong Moon, Single \$6.00.

Hongkong to Kumchuk, Single \$7.00.

The above vessels have superior Saloon and Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Meals charged extra.

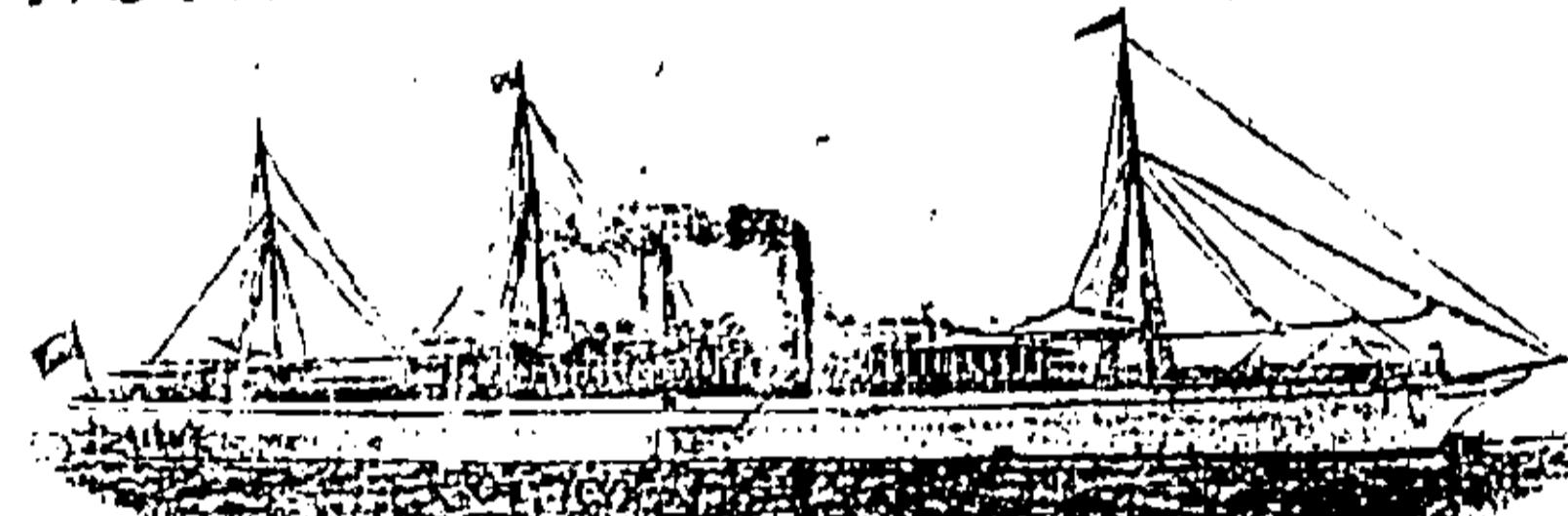
Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

18, Bank Buildings, Queen's Road Central, opposite the Hongkong Hotel
Or of BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents, CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 5th January, 1905.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COY'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.



THE FAST ROUTE BETWEEN CHINA, JAPAN AND EUROPE, VIA CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

(CALLING AT SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & VICTORIA, B.C.)

SAVING 3 TO 7 DAYS ACROSS THE PACIFIC.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.—(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

R.M.S. "EMPEROR OF INDIA," 6,000 Tons..... WEDNESDAY, 8th February.

" " "EMPEROR OF JAPAN," 6,000 " WEDNESDAY, 8th March.

" " "ATHENIAN," 2,440 " WEDNESDAY, 15th March.

" " "EMPEROR OF CHINA," 6,000 " WEDNESDAY, 29th March.

" " "EMPEROR OF INDIA," 6,000 " WEDNESDAY, 19th April.

" " "TARTAR," 4,435 " WEDNESDAY, 26th April.

Hongkong to London, 1st Class, \$12. St. Lawrence £60. Via New York £62.

Hongkong to London, Intermediate on £42.

Steamers, and 1st Class Rail £42.

THE magnificent Twin-screw "EMPEROR" Steamships pass through the famous INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and usually make the voyage YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER (B.C.) in 12 DAYS, and make connection with the PALATAL OVERLAND TRAINS FROM THE PACIFIC TO THE ATLANTIC WITHOUT CHANGE.

R.M.S. "TARTAR" and "ATHENIAN" carry "Intermediate" Passengers only at Intermediate rates, affording superior accommodation for that class.

Passengers booked through to all principal points and AROUND THE WORLD.

SPECIAL RATES (First class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of Chinese and Japanese Governments.

For further information, Map, Books, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to

D. W. CADDICK, Acting General Agent,

Hongkong, 25th January, 1905.

or Peader's Street.

10

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.

OSTASIATISCHER FRACHTDAMPFER DIENST.

(Taking cargo at through Rates to ANTWERP, AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, COPENHAGEN, LISBON, OPORTO, LONDON, LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, TRIESTE, GENOA, PORTS IN THE LEVANTE; BLACK SEA and BALTIc PORTS; NORTH and SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS).

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.—(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

DESTINATIONS.

SAILING DATES.

STEAMERS.

HAURE and HAMBURG, 31st January, Freight.

Hildebrandt (Calling at SPORE, PENANG & COLOMBO). 31st January, Freight.

ARCADIA and HAMBURG, 8th Feb., Freight.

Furck (Calling at SPORE, PENANG & COLOMBO). 8th Feb., Freight.

SPEZIA and HAURE and HAMBURG, 13th Feb., Freight.

Ehlers (Calling at SPORE & COLOMBO). 27th Feb., Freight.

ANDALUSIA and HAURE, ANTWERP and HAMBURG, 27th Feb., Freight.

Fitter (Calling at SPORE, PENANG & COLOMBO). 7th March, Freight.

SAMBIA and HAURE and HAMBURG, 7th March, Freight.

Lüning (Calling at SPORE, PENANG & COLOMBO). 21st March, Freight and Passengers.

RHENANIA and HAURE and HAMBURG, 4th April, Freight.

Behrens (Calling at SPORE, PENANG & COLOMBO). 4th April, Freight.

SUEVIA and HAURE and HAMBURG, 4th April, Freight.

Kneisel (Calling at SPORE, PENANG & COLOMBO). FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ.

NUBIA, Capital Habel, about beginning of April, Freight.

For further particulars, apply to

HAMBURG MERKIA LINIE,

HONGKONG OFFICE,

No 1, Queen's Road.

Hongkong, 20th January, 1905.

(57-13)

TUBORG BEER.

A FIRST CLASS PILSENER BEER guaranteed free from Salicylic Acid, and any other Chemicals.

PRICE \$1.50 per case of 48 bottles (quart.) or 6 doz. pints.

Special Prices for Quantities.

Sole Agents—

SIEMSEN & CO.

Hongkong, 10th January, 1905.

(57-13)

Entertainment.

KOWLOON PIGEON SHOW.

THE KOWLOON PIGEON CLUB proposes to hold a SHOW or PIGEONS on the 6th and 7th February, 1905, at the KOWLOON HOTEL. Forms of entries will be sent to all Members. As regards Non-Members, forms can be had on application to the Hon. Secretary, Mr. R. DAVID, at the Kowloon Hotel.

Entrance fee: Fifty Cents per Person. Prizes in MONEY and KIND will be awarded to Winners as soon as the Judge's decision is given, but BIRDS will not be removed from the Show until the evening of the 7th February.

Admission to the Show is free. The Public are cordially invited. Our former Shows were very popular and were visited by Sir Henry and Lady Blake who expressed themselves highly pleased with the exhibition.

The Classification of Exhibits is as follows:—

I.—Pouter, Cock or Hen, any colour.

II.—Pairs

III.—Jacobs, Cock or Hen, any colour.

IV.—Pairs

V.—Owls, Cock or Hen, any colour.

VI.—Pairs

VII.—Hornets, Cock or Hen, any colour.

VIII.—Pairs

IX.—Any Other Variety, pairs, Cock or Hen.

X.—Common Pigeon, any colour, pairs, Cock or Hen.

XI.—Any kind of Cage Birds.

J. D. LOGAN,

Director.

R. DAVID,

Hon. Secretary.

Kowloon Hotel,

20th January, 1905.

(175)

EINSTEIN & CO., IMPORTERS.

LUDGREN & CO., IMPORTERS.

WATKINS & CO., IMPORTERS.

HONGKONG & CO., IMPORTERS.

Intimation.

**WM. POWELL,
LIMITED.**
HIGH-CLASS DRAPERS, DRESS-
MAKERS, MILLINERS, HOUSE
FURNISHERS,
AND
GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS.

AT "ALEXANDRA
BUILDINGS,"
Des Vaux Road.

All the latest up-to-date
Fancy Goods, Blouses, Ribbons,
Chiffons, etc.

A CONSIGNMENT
OF SPECIALLY-
SELECTED TRIMMED
MILLINERY HAS JUST
ARRIVED FROM
EUROPE.

The height of Fashion is now
displayed in our Show-rooms
and Windows.

DRESSMAKING
DEPARTMENT.

Satisfaction always given.

Everything done under First-class
European Supervision.

All the latest fashion plates on
view.

Prices moderate.

Estimates given for all kinds of
Garments.

CHILDREN'S -
DEPARTMENT.

Boots and Shoes, Hosiery, Gloves,
Caps, Coats, etc. etc.

IN OUR
FURNISHING
DEPARTMENT

We have a splendid Stock of every
kind and class of goods nec-
essary to the well-furnished House.

Hotels, Ships, Hospitals, etc., fur-
nished throughout.

Estimates—free of charge.

All work done by experienced
workmen on the shortest notice.

GENTLEMEN'S
OUTFITTING -
BRANCH.

28, QUEEN'S ROAD,
OPPOSITE THE CLOCK TOWER.

We have a good Stock of our well-
known Footwear for Walking,
Shooting, Tennis, Yachting,
Cricket and Golf.

Hose for Cycling, Golf & Shooting.
Real Pigskin Puttee Leggings and
Hammond's Patent Riding Legg-
ings.

Fox's Spiral Puttees in Navy and
Khaki.

Hats, Caps, Shirts, Waistcoats,
Underwear,
etc., etc., etc.

Wm. POWELL, Ltd.
HONG KONG.

Hongkong, 21st January, 1905.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions
to Sell by
PUBLIC AUCTION,
ON
MONDAY,
the 30th January, 1905, commencing at 11 A.M.,
at Nos. 522/526 Des Vaux Road West,
(Hop Wick Godowns),
(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),
ABOUT 17,000 BAGS FLOUR.
TERMS—Cash on delivery.
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 27th January, 1905.

CEYLON AND THE NEW
NAVAL POLICY.

Concluding an article on this subject the
Times of Ceylon has the subjoined:—"We
would remark, however, on this that the Indian
Government has already declared against any
foreign power being allowed any naval foot-
hold in the Persian Gulf, which is practically
an Indian lake, much as the Black Sea is a
Russian lake. The naval question, therefore,
if ever a military power or coalition of powers
were to appear at the mouth of the Euphrates,
does not come in to the extent of according
very additional naval importance to either
Bombay or Colombo. All that would be finally
settled in the Mediterranean. The quoted
portion of the article runs thus:—

Naturally in Ceylon we are chiefly concerned
with the effect the change will have upon the
island. There is no mention of the composition
of the Eastern Group, one of the three
parts of which the East Indies Squadron is to be,
but although the expression is "cruiser
fleet," it surely may be safe to assume that the
Far Eastern waters, even under changed con-
ditions, will not be left without the principal
naval aggression—battleships. There
is room for plenty of conjecture as to the future
place Ceylon will hold in the attention of the
Eastern Group cruise fleet. Although the
headquarters will be Hongkong, the geographical
position of Colombo must be more and
more realised in view of the probability of
the Persian Gulf and Middle East Question
generally becoming acute in the next few
years. German and Russian ambition is only
temporarily diverted from Kowai, Bunder
Abbas and other outlets on the Gulf. The value
of our new graving yard, when completed, will
be forced upon the Admiralty, and with the
abandonment of Trincomalee—a severing of a
sentimental link with the past which it seems
difficult to accept as a fact—the importance of
Colombo is bound to increase, for our ad-
vantages are greater than those of Bombay in other
way besides geographical position.

A thoroughly interesting question which is
involved is that of Ceylon's contribution to the
defences of the Colony. The subject caused
intense bitterness in past years, and practically
the whole Colony was unanimous at one time
regarding the injustice of the Home claim. We
do not anticipate that there will be the same
opposition from Ceylon should a proposal be
made to convert a large portion of the present
military contribution into a naval one. We
want the navy, and we recognise our obligation
to it, even if only as guaranteeing the security
of our trade. But we have never really needed
the British regiment in Ceylon. We shall every-
one of us regret the departure of the regiment,
and the Colony will be the loser of a good deal
in many ways; but the fact remains that so far
as the safety of Ceylon is concerned the pre-
sence of a British regiment is not necessary.
The efficiency of the Volunteers, working in
conjunction with the R.A. section, which will
be needed to man the guns, is all that is needed
in Ceylon. The navy will do the rest and
for this we must be prepared to pay. How
the amount will be adjusted between the navy and
military remains to be seen.

[As to the views in this latter paragraph there
will not be general agreement.—Ed. S. F. P.]

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale	Registry No.	Locality.	Boundary Measurements.	Contents in Square feet.	Annual Rent.	Premium.
	Kowloon Island Lot No. 65.	Hop Wick Godowns	42' 6" x 24' 10" x 12' 10" x 12' 10"	4,137	24	1,715.
	Inland Lot No. 165.	Kowloon Island				

Hongkong, 21st January, 1905.

No. of Sale	Registry No.	Locality.	Boundary Measurements.	Contents in Square feet.	Annual Rent.	Upset Price.
	Kowloon Marine Lot No. 59.	Yau-mati	510' 5" x 310' 9" x 85' 8" x 45' 3" 1,668	1,668	78/10	1,610.

Hongkong, 21st January, 1905.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned will Let by Public Auction,
ON
MONDAY,
the 30th January, 1905, at 3 P.M.,
on the Spot,

The Several Lots Numbered 1 to 19 on Plan
to be seen at the Auctioneers' Office, for erec-
tion of
BOOTHES AND MATSHEDS

on the Government Ground adjoining the Race
Course, North of the Grand Stand Enclosure.

TERMS—Cash.

For Plan and Conditions of Sale, apply to
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Government Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 23rd January, 1905.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions
to Sell by
PUBLIC AUCTION,

FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED,
on

TUESDAY,

the 31st January, 1905, at 2.30 P.M., at their
Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road,
corner of Ice House Street,

S U N D R Y
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
Comprising:

TEAKWOOD WARDROBES with BE-
VELLED GLASS, MARBLE-TOP WASH-
STANDS, TEAKWOOD EXTENSION
DINING TABLE, VIENNA CHAIRS,
CARPETS, DOUBLE BRASS BEDSTEAD
with WIRE MATTRESS, GLASS, CROC-
KERY and ELECTRO-PLATED WARE,
&c., &c., &c.

TERMS—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 24th January, 1905.

ESPECIAL OLD TOM GIN.

Marshall and

Elvy's

Satinette

DOUBLY DISTILLED

AND OF

MATURED AGE.

TO BE OBTAINED FROM—

THE MUTUAL STORES,

Des Vaux Road,

Hongkong, 11th May, 1905.

[173]

CEYLON AND THE NEW
NAVAL POLICY.

have been put through, and clearances from first
hands more satisfactory. The market again
closes quiet. No. 10.—Small sales at declining
rates. No. 10, and No. 12.—Have attracted
by far the largest amount of attention and a
good business has been done at or about previous
rates. No. 16.—Trifling sales at quotations.
No. 20.—Special desirable superior
spinnings in request; medium and common
unusable. Sales during the past fortnight
comprise of about 100 bales of No. 6.; 2,025
bales of No. 10.; 1,105 bales of No. 12.;
425 bales of No. 16.; 1,075 bales of No. 20.;
in all about 4,775 bales. Arrivals per steamers
Stella, *Lightning*, *Parvia*, and *Susanna*, of
about 8,035 bales. Shipment to Shanghai and
Northern ports about 2,000 bales. Unsold stock
is estimated at about 30,000 bales.

Local Yarn.—At a considerable decline in
values sales of 200 bales No. 10. at \$102 to
\$103 are reported.

Japanese Yarn.—Silesian.

Exchange.—We quote to-day on India at

Rs. 149 1/2 per cent. London at 250 1/16d.—\$.

THE FORNIGHTLY REPORT.

Indian Yarn.—Since the issue of our last
report our yarn market continued quiet and a
trifling business was effected, both in spot
goods and to arrive, prices held and there
showing a further decline of \$1 to \$2 per bale.

Demand has continued to run on favourite
superior tickets only, while low class threads
are still unsaleable. Sales are estimated at
about 4,800 bales. Shipment to Shanghai and
Northern ports about 2,000. Unsold stock is
estimated at about 30,000. Arrivals 8,035 bales.

Local yarn.—A heavy decline in values has
induced a small business in No. 10. of 200
bales at \$102 to \$103.

Japanese yarn.—No business is reported.

Raw cotton.—Another drop in rates of one to
two dollars per picul has resulted in the sales of
745 bales at \$23] to \$22]. Unsold stock 6,500 bales.

China kinds.—No business is reported.
Quotations are \$24 to \$27.

Malwa Opium.—Sales are reported of about
new 63 chests at \$1,070 to \$1,090, old 22 chests
at \$1,150 to \$1,183, older 20 chests at \$1,200 to
\$1,250. Stock 1,360. Uncleared stock 580.

Patna Opium.—Sales are reported of about
747 chests at \$1,140 to \$1,125. Stock 2,715 chests.
Uncleared stock 1,240.

Bengal Opium.—Sales are reported of about
156 chests at \$1,090 to \$1,075 Stock 945 chests.
Uncleared stock 575.

Persian Opium.—Sales are reported of about
120 chests at \$870 to \$910. Stock 2,105.

Exchange.—We quote to-day on India at

Rs. 149 1/2 (post). London 25. 9 1/16d.

Beans \$3 to 4

Borax 13 to 16

Camphor (Chinese) ... 115 to 120

... (Formosa) ... 125

Cloves 20 to 28

Oil Cassia 160

" Fennel Seed 335

" Rosa 60 to 175

Glue 25

Grapes 9 to 14

Sandalwood 26 to 28

Oil 300 to 400

Sugar 25

Wax 30 to 33

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

Selling.

London—Bank T.T. 2/0 1/16

Do. demand ... 2 04

Do. 4 months' sight ... 2/0 5/16

France—Bank T.T. 2 12

America—Bank T.T. 4/8

Germany—Bank T.T. 2 05

India T.T. 149

Do. demand ... 149

Intimations.



A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

WINE AND SPIRIT

MERCHANTS.

ESTABLISHED

1841.

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

EXTRACT:

"I HAVE TAKEN PLEASURE
IN PRESENTING YOUR BRAND
(WATSON'S CELEBRATED E.
BLEND) AS THE FINEST
SCOTCH WHISKY I COULD
PROCURE."

A. S. WATSON & Co.,
LIMITED,
ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

ESTABLISHED 1841.

Hongkong, 13th January, 1905.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JANUARY 28, 1905.

THE DEFENCES OF HONGKONG.

Among the passengers due here shortly is Major-General F. G. Slade, C.B., who has been sent out from London by the War Department on a tour of inspection of the defences of the various Eastern Colonies. This is the first time that the distinguished Inspector-General of the Royal Garrison Artillery has come East on such a mission his work in this connection having hitherto been confined to the Mediterranean, a circumstance that appears to have led to a little surmising whether he has been authorised to make a report regarding the proposal to withdraw regiments of the line from Hongkong, Singapore and Ceylon and leave the defences of these stations to the Royal Garrison Artillery. So far as the defence of Ceylon is concerned such a change might with advantage be made when consideration is given to the fact that reliance could always be placed on India in case of an emergency for thousands of troops to be sent over to the Island, but with regard to Singapore and Hongkong the case is entirely different as the transport of line regiments would necessarily involve a considerable loss of time. Here and in China there are at the present time five garrison companies and one battalion, while the forces stationed at Singapore and Ceylon are, in each case, two garrison companies and one battalion. Whether the surmise regarding the withdrawal of the regiments is correct or not, such a proposal, if carried into effect, would be of the utmost importance to this Colony. At present we rely for the safety of the Island on the China Squadron, and so long as it, and the squadrons working in conjunction with it, maintain the superiority at sea the fleet is a sufficient protection against invasion, but if it was to suffer decisive defeat, or if it were destroyed we should be thrown upon our own resources to repel attack. So long then, as the Navy can be maintained invincible we should be adequately defended, and for such a defence no more appears to be needed than complete naval preparation and such military preparation as is required for the full efficacy of the navy. Any additional military preparation such as has been going on in Hongkong since the days of its occupation, must be taken as against attack of this nature, merely an insurance to cover the possibility of a failure of the navy, although, of course, in the event of an invasion from the mainland the military forces would have a much larger part to play in repelling the invaders. The capture of the island by a hostile fleet or army, or even the partial destruction of the city would mean, to most of us, ruin. The loss of the Colony or the destruction of its dockyards, arsenals and stores would be a heavy blow to English supremacy in these seas, and might lead, as was pointed out by writers at home a number of years ago, to many more serious disasters. That Hongkong should be well and effectively defended will be recognised on all sides, and when some twenty years ago the question of the defenceless state of the Colony was raised in Council, many interesting points were brought to light in subsequent publications. It was alleged, as recently as 1900, that the defences, which at one time were considered impregnable, had become neglected, and were then in an unsatisfactory condition. The forts on the north side of the island were for the most part stated to be armed with muzzle-loading guns, while those on Stonecutters Island were said to have been removed. The south coast, it was asserted, was entirely without protection, and in the event of a surprise attack, might be shelled by an enemy without being able to reply. Of late, however, the matter has been receiving the attention of the military authorities, and many new forts and batteries have been, and are being erected. When these are completed it will be necessary for the garrison to be strengthened by artillerymen and it may be that this has given rise to the rumour that line regiments here are to be replaced by the R. G. A. The improvement of our defences however, must be a slow process; one prolonged over many years; and in sending out, from time to time, such efficient officers as Major-General Slade to inspect the progress of the works, the War Office has shown that it fully recognises the value and importance of Hongkong as a British outpost in the Far East.

PARCEL POST TO MACAO.

N.B.—All our Wines and Spirits are bottled at home, thereby ensuring to our Customers all the advantages accruing from bottling done at home under the direct supervision of the Growers and Distillers as compared to bottling done in China by Chinamen at the service of European Firms.

Hongkong, 3rd December, 1904.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

SATURDAY, the 4th prox., and Monday the 6th idem, have been declared public holidays.

H.E. THE Governor has appointed Mr. A. Nicholson to be a surveyor of boilers of unlicensed steamships under 60 tons burden.

H.E. THE Governor has appointed Mr. George Sims to be an Inspector of Nuisances under the Sale of Food and Drugs Ordinance, 1896.

AMONG the passengers by the English mail steamer *Coromandel*, which left for home today, were the Rev. W. Bridie, Methodist Chaplain to the Forces, and Mrs. Bridie and family.

THE following names have been added to the list of authorized architects under the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance, 1903—George John Budds Sayer, James Callaway Lowe, and Arthur Poonoo Samy.

BECOMING scared about the Tsar's chances of life, members of the Stock Exchange have been effecting insurances at Lloyd's with such pertinacity that the rate has gone up to 20 guineas per cent. for twelve months.

WE regret to state that, owing to illness, Mr. Bruce Shepherd is unable to attend to his professional duties. Mr. G. H. Wakeman, assistant Land Officer has been appointed to act as Land Officer and Official Receiver in bankruptcy during Mr. Bruce Shepherd's illness, or until further notice. A Government Gazette extraordinary was issued to this effect this afternoon.

THE January number of the *Far Eastern Review* is as interesting and instructive as any of its predecessors. This month its energetic editor has dealt at length with the hemp industry and copra production in the Philippines, and given reviews of the working of many other undertakings throughout the Far East. Among the numerous illustrations are views of the Hongkong High Level Tramways.

PROGRAMME of music to be performed by the band of the 114th Mahrattas, on the New Parade Ground, on Monday next, from 4.30 to 6 p.m.:

M. "Fruiting Elizur" F. von Blau.
Overture to "Les Dragons de Villars" Maillet.
Spanish Valentine "Precious" H. L. Isaac.
Selections from "The Flying Dutchman" Wagner.
Serenade Mourante Sir E. Elgar.
Selections from "H.M.S. Pinfold" Sullivan.
God save the King.

A TOKIO message to the *Mainichi* states that the Japanese submarine torpedo-boat flotilla will consist of seven vessels. Five of these are now being built at the Yokosuka Dockyard, under the command of Junior Captain Oguri, and the other two are being constructed at the Kawasaki Dockyard, Kobe, under the direction of Lieutenant Miyachi. It is said that they will be used against the Baltic Squadron.

THE annual Oxford and Cambridge Dinner took place at the Hongkong Hotel last night, some thirty-five persons being present. The chair was occupied by the Right Rev. Bishop Hoare, while the Hon. Mr. E. H. Sharp, K.C., acted as Vice Chairman. After dinner the Varsity men heartily drank the health of "The King," the only other toast being that of "The Universities" proposed by the Bishop and replied to by Mr. Sharp. The band of H.M.S. *Glory* played a capital programme of music during the evening, a very pleasant time being spent.

THE New Year number of the *South China Colloquian* is a most admirable publication, full of instructive reading and interesting illustrations. In the issue Chinese students tell briefly in English of their customs, and in the Chinese department Mrs. Woods tells how Europeans and Americans celebrate the dawn of a new calendar year. The Rev. Dr. Timothy Richard writes on a scheme for mission work in China, Mr. Moir Duncan on the educational outlook in Shansi, and the editors contribute several interesting articles, chief of which is one on higher Christian education in China.

THE Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Nethersole Hospital begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the funds of the Hospitals:—Butterfield & Swire \$100, Punchard and Lowther \$100, J. D. Hutchison & Co. \$50, Standard Oil Co. \$50, C. A. Toynes \$50, P. & O. Steam Navigation Co. \$50, Misui Bussan Kaisha \$50, Meyer & Co. \$50, Ahmed Rumjahn \$50, Nippon Yusen Kaisha \$50, Reuter Brocklemann & Co. \$50, Siemens & Co. \$50, Bradley & Co. \$25, Blackhead & Co. \$25, Brit.-American Tobacco Co. \$25, Brewer & Co. \$25, Dennys and Bowley \$25, Dodwell & Co. \$25, Douglas S. S. Co. Ltd. \$25, Cawasjee Palanjee & Co. \$25, Abdoolally Ibrahim & Co. \$25, Aratoon V. Apcar \$25.

THE police are now investigating a "mysterious disappearance" case, and endeavouring to trace the whereabouts of Henry Ullmann, son of the proprietor of J. Ullmann and Co., jewelers, of No. 34, Queen's Road Central, and of 69, Escalera, Manila, who has not been seen or heard from since the evening of the 24th inst., when he left the shop at the closing hour, and then apparently, for the time being, at least, "dropped out of sight." Mr. Ullmann is a young man, aged about 21 years, is of slender build, fair complexion, and had a slight, fair moustache. In height he is about five feet ten inches, and when he was last seen, by anybody who knew him, was dressed in a light grey suit. Any information regarding his whereabouts would be acceptable to the police, and, no doubt, appreciated by his friends, of whom he has many in the colony.

The case was remanded.

The following has been issued by the General Post Office, London:—On and after Jan. 1, 1905, parcels will be accepted under the ordinary conditions for transmission to Macao in China, at the rates undermentioned:—By sea direct, up to 3 lbs., 2s.; 3 lbs., to 7 lbs., 3s.; 7 lbs., to 11 lbs., 4s.; via France or via France and Italy, up to 3 lbs., 3s.; 3 lbs., to 7 lbs., 4s.; 7 lbs., to 11 lbs., 5s. Parcels may be insured up to £20 in value.

MURDER AND ROBBERY.

EXTRADITION CASE.

At the Magistracy this morning before Mr. Gomperts, application was made by Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., instructed by Chief Detective Inspector Hanson, on behalf of the Chinese Government, for the extradition of Leung Tak, alias Ta Fa-min, who is wanted on the charge of murder and armed robbery in Plik Kong village, Shin Tak district, Kwang Tung province.

Mr. John Hastings appeared for the defence. Su Tsak Man said that on the night of the 2nd of October last, a robbery took place in his family dwelling-house at Plik Kong village, by a number of armed robbers of whom the prisoner was one. On that night he was sleeping in his room with his wife and two small sons, his brother and his wife being in another room, and two servants girl aged 14 and 12 years, respectively, in a third. About eleven o'clock witness was woken by a noise in the street, and the subsequent breaking in of the door, and when he got up to see what the matter was, a number of robbers, armed with knives and swords, entered and the prisoner, holding a six-chambered revolver, demanded his keys and valuables. The robbers then opened his locked boxes and drawers, and secured \$300 worth of jewellery, \$30 in cash, and \$20 worth of clothing. They then went into another room, and he heard his brother and his brother's wife weeping, and when he went to their room the robbers had gone, and he found in the other room his maid servant dead, with a gunshot wound in the back. That was the girl Yung Kun Choi, aged 14 years. Witness found the bullet on the 4th instant. He had heard a number of shots fired, and he found two bullets on the floor of the maid servant's room. He last saw deceased alive at bed-time, at nine o'clock that evening. Afterwards the other girl, Mak Min, became sick and died in the following month. He reported the matter to the authorities on the 3rd October, and they came to investigate affairs on the day following. He could recognise prisoner well, as he was the man who hit him over the shins with a revolver. He had seen him before that night in the market place at Plik Kong. He saw him more than once, and he was pointed out to him as Tai Fa-min. Witness knew prisoner as Leung Tak, because all the people in the streets called him by that name, until he heard him called Tai Fa-min. He picked prisoner out from among a number of other men at the station.

Cross-examined by Mr. Hastings, witness said that on the night of the robbery there was no one in the house but those mentioned. His family had lived for several generations in Plik Kong, and witness was born there. He heard that his village offered \$1,000 for the recovery of the robbers. He did not know that it was \$3,000. When he saw Tai Fa-min in the market he was 80 or 100 feet distant. Witness was not blind in one eye. He could read Chinese, and had good eyesight. Shown some large Chinese characters on a board by the wall he said he could read them. That was at a distance of twenty-four feet. On the night of the occurrence he went to bed at nine o'clock. All that day he was out on the streets, collecting money for goods sold. Among others he went to Ah Cheung, a broker, but did not get any money from him. He returned about five o'clock and had his evening meal. He did not keep a shop; he did all his business in the family house through brokers. His brother helped him in the business. When he was disturbed that night, he sat up in bed inside a mosquito-curtain. His wife and children did not hear anything and they did not get up. The street door was first banged, and then immediately afterwards he heard shots. There was then a banging at witness's door, and seeing a lot of people enter he was frightened, and hid himself at the end of the bed. His wife was also frightened and covered her head with a quilt. Two of the robbers then came up to witness and dragged him to the ground; there was a table-lamp burning at the time. It was a foreign-made lamp and burned kerosene oil. There were eight or ten men altogether, but he could not see clearly how many had revolvers. There was a great noise and confusion. The other men opened everything and ransacked the place. One man who seized him had a revolver, and some had torches. He told them he had money, and one of the men struck him on the leg because he would not tell them where his money was. The robbers then left him alone, but one of them kept guard over him. He did not know that man, and would not know him if he saw him again. He could not recognize any of them, except the prisoner. There was so much confusion in the room, and he was so frightened, that he could not recognize the others. Lights from the torches were flashing about, and that made it more difficult to recognize the others. After taking the money, jewellery and clothing mentioned, some of the men, hearing a noise in the street, left. They did not take any notice of his wife, who remained covered up in bed all the time; the boys did not wake. Prisoner hit witness on the right shin, and then went to search for things with the others. After the robbers left he went to the front room and found that his maid servant had been killed, and he sat down in the sitting room, when his brother, who had been taken into the streets by the robbers, returned, and told him that he had been taken away but left off, and was not harmed. His brother's wife told him her husband had been taken away by the robbers, and was going out to search for him when he noticed his maid servant had been killed, and stopped to attend to her, and then his brother came in. There is only one military official in his village, Tung Kwan Tsun. Witness did not know if he had come to Hongkong. Witness went himself to report the occurrence to the Elders, on the 3rd October. He went to the Sun Tak Magistrate, on the 4th idem. Su Chi Wo, one of the Elders, wrote a petition to the Sun Tak Magistrate. He did not see the Magistrate, but sent in the petition, and was told he would come the next day to investigate. The Magistrate, whose name is Li Chi King, ordered the constables to search the premises and then the two, bullets were found. His brother did not search the premises in the meantime.

The case was remanded.

TURF TOPICS.

THIS MORNING.

Mr. Bennett Burleigh, the *Daily Telegraph's* "special" at the seat of war, left to-day by P. & O. *Coromandel* for home. Interviewed by a *Hongkong Telegraph* representative on board, Mr. Burleigh was very courteous, and gave a brief resume of his experiences and the deductions he has made from personal observation, both in Manchuria, Korea, and Japan during the past twelve months.

Mr. Burleigh was in Japan prior to the outbreak of hostilities leaving for England in December, 1903. He had barely been home a month when Japan threw down the gage to Russia, and he received orders to forthwith proceed Eastward again as rapidly as possible. He reached Tokio in March, 1904, and added one to the number of dissatisfied and important journalists who were held captive by the unwillingness of the authorities to grant forward permits to the front.

"That was a very tedious period of waiting," said Mr. Burleigh, "and in my opinion the Japanese were unduly cautious. However, it is past now."

At length, receiving official permission, Mr. Burleigh, with some half dozen compatriots, found himself attached to that portion of the Japanese army operating on the Yalu. But, here he again found cause for complaint, owing to the irksome restrictions of the censors, who absolutely refused to allow any statistical details of any kind to go through, and the correspondents were usually kept so far in the rear as to be unable to gain any intelligent idea of the nature of the operations. Tiring at length of the many difficulties that encompassed him, Mr. Burleigh decided to become a "free lance" and, severing his connection with the Mikado's forces, set to work to gather items from both belligerents. To facilitate the speedy transmission of his news, he hired a small steamer, which rendered him to a great extent independent—with what result the world already was rather loose.

The Squaler, 1½ mile, 37s., 1.13, time missed for the next two quarters, his last being 35s. This is a game little pony and should be watched.

Wee Macgregor, and Highland Laddie, 1 mile, 40, 1.18, 1.55, 2.31.

Timmouse, 1 mile, time missed.

Nomination (1), 1½ mile, 46, 1.24, 2.00, 2.37, 3.13, 5.3, 5.48, 4.5.

Desperation (1), 1 mile, 45, 1.19, 1.7, 2.33, 4.5.

Salem, ½ mile, 34, 1.17, 1.09.

Royal, 1 mile, 38, 1.17, 1.50.

Phipps and Hacken Schmidt, 1 mile, 33, 1.08, 1.43.

Phipps Not and Two-step, ½ mile, 33, 1.09, 1.45.

Esquimalt and Algerine (o), 1½ mile, last 4, 36, 1.5, 1.12, 1.49.

Prairie King (o), 1½ mile, total time 4.00.

Norman King, 1½ mile, 43, 2/5, 1.23, 2/5, 2.03, 2/5, 2.41, 3.18, 2/5, 3.51, 2/5.

Jungle King (o), 1½ mile, 36, 1.18, 1.57, 2.35, 3.09.

Desert King (o), 1 mile, 43, 1.22, 1.58, 2.31.

A bunch of four ponies (1), 1 mile, 37, 1.13, 1.50, 2.24.

Saxon King, 1½ mile, 39, 1.16, 1.54, 1/5, 2.33, 3.10, 3.45.

Grand Llama, 1½ mile, 1.17, 1.17, 1.24, 2.59.

Cascade, 1½ mile, 1.17, 1.17, 1.24, 2.54.

Bonduero, 1½ mile, covered in 3.12.

Alarm, time missed.

The Count and The Professor, times also missed.

Ching's time and distance missed, very sorry.

EARLY BIRD.

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

Speaking at the sixth annual meeting of the British and Chinese Corporation (Ld.), held at the Cannon-street, Hotel, London, on Dec. 29, Mr. W. Keswick, M.P., in the chair, said:—

The Canton Railway to the Kowloon territory is receiving our active attention. The desirability of railway connection between the British colony of Hongkong and Canton is becoming very manifest, and our part of the scheme is to arrange for the financing and construction of the Chinese section from Canton to the frontier of Kowloon, where it will join a projected railway through British territory. We have every reason to hope the agreements that are necessary will not be long delayed.

A TELEGRAM from Victoria (B.C.) announces that the Admiralty has given orders for what practically amounts to the dismantling of the dockyard at Esquimalt. The stores are to be sold or shipped to Hongkong.

THE WEATHER.

The following report from Mr. J. J. Plummer, Chief Assistant of the Hongkong Observatory:—

On the 28th at noon. The barometer has risen generally but has fallen in the extreme north of Japan.

The depression noted yesterday has passed into the Pacific.

Gradients are rather steep upon the east coast of China and fresh NE. monsoon will prevail in the Formosa Channel. They are slight upon the south coast and moderate E. winds may be expected in the northern part of the China Sea.

Forecast: Light E. to NE. winds, overcast, fair.

N. B. Communication with Gap Rock is again interrupted.

The a.s. *Zaf*

TELEGRAM.

[Reuters.]

The Strikes in Russia.
PATERNAL PERSUASION CURE.

LONDON, 26th January.

The Cossacks on Tuesday fired on 3,000 demonstrators in Moscow, wounding many. General Treppoff has posted notices, in the works ordering the workmen to return within 24 hours, failing which they will be deported to the villages. Two factories have resumed work; meanwhile the movement is spreading in the provinces.

By order of the Tsar, General Treppoff and the Minister of Finance have issued proclamations, explaining to the workers that they are being exploited by self-seeking and evil-disposed persons, who have misled them and made intervention by armed force inevitable. The Government is now, as it always was, ready to listen to their just desires.

Later.

ANOTHER CLIMB DOWN.

Moscow is quiet. A proclamation of the Governor promises the fullest protection to men remaining at work. The police in Moscow have posted notices, alleging that the strike movement is due to Anglo-Japanese intrigues, and that the strikers are supported by British money. The Hon. Charles Hardinge, Secretary of the Embassy in St. Petersburg, has protested against this calumny, and has received assurances that steps will be taken to prevent a repetition of the publication of it. The British Embassy in St. Petersburg is guarded by sentries. Notices similar to those posted in Moscow have been circulated in Odessa. St. Petersburg is returning to its normal aspect and the Government is confident that the movement is checked.

SOLDIERS BURIED ALIVE.

LETTER FROM THE FRONT.

Not long since the *Evening News* told the story exclusively of a "Soldier of the Tsar" who had escaped from Russia rather than proceed to the Far East to fight under the terrible conditions which he asserted prevail in the Russian lines.

The other day the dreadful assertion of this escaped Russian that Kuropatkin's soldiers are "being buried alive" when severely wounded, a statement for which the *Evening News* called for proof, is placed beyond doubt.

LETTER FROM BATTLEFIELD.

A Russian soldier, now at the front, a copy of whose photograph is given below, has written from Mukden. His letter has been translated, and is as follows:—

"Dear Parents.—Be at peace and pray to God for my death, that I shall get out of this terrible sight as I cannot bear to see it. I am sending twenty roubles and letter to give to J—'s wife, which he is sending her, as he is now dead, if you will please give it to her; they buried the poor fellow alive."

"There was a big slaughter, and he got wounded. The bullet penetrated his lung and remained there. After the slaughter they cleared them from the battlefield, the dead and wounded. Now it is arranged that whoever is badly wounded and they know it will take some time to cure, or will remain a cripple, they bury them alive."

"His Excellency said that, before asking the Council to vote on the motion which had been put before them so concisely by the hon. Colonial Secretary, he thought it desirable that he should put them in possession of some of what they might call the secret history of the last few months, and of the objects and motives which had influenced the Government in coming to the decision which was embodied in the measure he was submitting to them. There could be no question of the importance to the Colony, not only in its present position but still more with regard to its future, of the business conducted by the Tanjong Pagar Dock Company. When he arrived here some nine months ago or thereby one of the earliest papers submitted to him was an application from the Company for the loan from the Federated Malay States, possessing a large balance, of \$10,000,000 and a rate of interest of three per cent. At first sight he was inclined to inquire why the Federated Malay States Government should lend money to the Tanjong Pagar Dock Company at a lower rate of interest than it was receiving on investments and what claim the Company had on that Government at all. He did not raise that question because it appeared to him obvious that the interests of the Federated Malay States in the shipping facilities of Singapore were almost as close as they are for Singapore itself, and therefore he decided to examine the position as carefully as he could and in every direction and see whether the proposition put before him was a proposition which he could regard as in the best interests of the Colony and of the Federated Malay States. After looking round and seeing what the position of the Company was, the extraordinary strength of its hold upon what one might call the available wharfage of this Colony, with the exception of a very small part at Teluk Blangah, the part occupied by the P. and O. Company and other parts around St. James's, he found that the whole foreshore which was available or might be available for the accommodation of large ocean-going steamers was in possession of Tanjong Pagar Company. It was quite true that by reclaiming the parts he had mentioned, perhaps, on the other side, they might have afforded some facilities for bunkering and also facilities for landing and despatching goods, but the fact was very obvious even to one taking a fresh view of the question that the Company's position was a very strong one indeed and that to all intents and purposes the whole ocean-going shipping which touched at Singapore was subject to the control, really as far as its access to Singapore was concerned, of this Company. It appeared to him that this was a position which, however well it might have worked in the past, was one which there was no guarantee would always work equally in the future, and that it was very undesirable in the interests of the commerce of the place that practically the whole shipping facilities for larger steamers should be entirely under the control of the Company. When he learned the position of the Company and found that a very large proportion of its capital—more than two-thirds, more

NO PLACE TO PUT THEM.

"There is no place to put them and no time to attend to them; all the hospitals are full with wounded. I am savior (Russian for clearing the dead) in another regiment, not the same as J—'s. In the middle of taking the bodies a soldier rushed up to me—the same as myself in J—'s regiment, and said to me, 'Come at once, a friend of yours, and a countryman, wants to see you!'

"I went to him at once about twenty (Russian) yards distant. As I came up to him I was so shocked I lost my sight and senses for the moment; the poor fellow was the ground in a pool of blood with a black seal on his arm, which they put on those that are to be buried. The poor fellow begged and prayed not to bury him alive. They cannot grant his prayers, as they dare not do it, as he is labelled to be buried. Perhaps the Vroch (Doctor) could help him, so I ran at once to him, and went on my knees to him and kissed his hand to come at once with me, which he did.

BEGGED DOCTOR TO SAVE HIM.

"When he (the doctor) got there, the poor fellow crawled over and kissed his feet and begged of him to save him, as he won't fall on the Government for a pension, as he feels he can be cured and will live; he begged the doctor to save him for the sake of his wife and children; let him live to see them again.

"The doctor answered 'You cannot live; you have a bullet in your lung, therefore I cannot take you to the hospital,' and walked away.

"I stood by and listened to all that; you can imagine my feelings when the doctor walked off. The poor fellow took the twenty roubles from his pocket, and begged me to write a few lines to his wife and let her know he was dead, that she could marry again, and not remain a widow, for their children's sake. I could not listen to any more, so had to go.

"I can assure you I envy him now he is dead, as he is out of the dreadful torture. I would have been better off if I had never been born to see such sights. A stone could not stand it, as that is one of many such cases.

POSTED IN SECRET.

"The letter has cost me a rouble, as I have had to get it posted in secret; the Colonel reads all letters that are sent away, and I did not want this seen. I would have written you more, but have no paper and cannot get anything for love nor money. I have not eaten for two days, as there is no food for us, and we have no rest day or night. You can tell by my writing how my hand is shaking and trembling.

"Send my love to all, as God knows whether I shall ever see you again, and this may be my last letter. Whoever can run away and escape the war are better off.

"Your loving son,

K. C.

The original of this letter is absolutely authentic, and places beyond any doubt the statement made by a "Soldier of the Tsar."

"MESSEY'S Chinese Miscellany," of the 21st inst. is to hand. It contains another lengthy instalment of the adventures of a British pioneer, the usual interesting notes, and articles on the varieties of food in China, the native military service, and much other matter. The publication is issued at Shanghai.

TANJONG PAGAR DOCK.

THE EXPROPRIATION BILL.

SPEECH BY THE GOVERNOR.

We take the following verbatim report of proceedings at a meeting of the Singapore Legislative Council held on the 20th inst. from the *Straits Times* of the 21st inst.:—

The Colonial Secretary moved the first reading of the Bill entitled an Ordinance to provide for the acquisition by the Government of the Straits Settlements of the undertaking known as the Tanjong Pagar Dock Company, Limited, and for the management of the concern. This was a measure, he said, of vast magnitude, perhaps the most important that had ever been introduced into that Council. In the absence of any printed objects and reasons it was perhaps the duty of the mover to state them. The object of this Ordinance was to provide for the acquisition by the Government of the Straits Settlements—he thought he was prepared to say, the acquisition by the Colony—of the undertaking known as the Tanjong Pagar Dock Company in order that the Colony should in future control, itself, what was of the utmost vital importance to its commerce. The Ordinance had been drawn up so as to interfere as little as possible with the business undertaking hitherto carried on by the Company on business lines and by the most businesslike men in our midst. If hon. members referred to the words of the Ordinance they would see it was drawn with the special intention of giving the new Board very free control and of leaving them untrammeled by the changes attained. For example, if reference was made to Section 21, it would be seen that the election of the chairman of the Board was left to the members themselves, and Sections 26 and 29 gave the Board the freest possible hand in conducting and enlarging the existing business and for the appointment and liberal treatment of all their officers and employees. In the event of an agreement not being come to under Section 10 as to the purchase price to be paid, provisions were made following upon the lines of the provisions of the Metropolis Water Act under which the London Water Companies were very lately expropriated. It was of course to be hoped that some just arrangement would come to under Section 10 without reference to arbitration, because the cost of the latter must be great, and it would be charged on the revenue of the Board. Of course, it was understood that the undertaking must be a self-supporting one, so it was in the interests of the whole Colony that the price paid for the undertaking should be a fair one and that the costs of transfer connected therewith should be as low as possible. He was sure the Council would give all its aid in endeavouring to effect a prompt and just settlement of the matter, which certainly was bound up with our local commerce and closely connected with the trade of this part of the Empire. (Applause.)

The Colonial Engineer seconded the motion for the first reading.

His Excellency said that, before asking the Council to vote on the motion which had been put before them so concisely by the hon. Colonial Secretary, he thought it desirable that he should put them in possession of some of what they might call the secret history of the last few months, and of the objects and motives which had influenced the Government in coming to the decision which was embodied in the measure he was submitting to them. There could be no question of the importance to the Colony, not only in its present position but still more with regard to its future, of the business conducted by the Tanjong Pagar Dock Company. When he arrived here some nine months ago or thereby one of the earliest papers submitted to him was an application from the Company for the loan from the Federated Malay States, possessing a large balance, of \$10,000,000 and a rate of interest of three per cent. At first sight he was inclined to inquire why the Federated Malay States Government should lend money to the Tanjong Pagar Dock Company at a lower rate of interest than it was receiving on investments and what claim the Company had on that Government at all. He did not raise that question because it appeared to him obvious that the interests of the Federated Malay States in the shipping facilities of Singapore were almost as close as they are for Singapore itself, and therefore he decided to examine the position as carefully as he could and in every direction and see whether the proposition put before him was a proposition which he could regard as in the best interests of the Colony and of the Federated Malay States. After looking round and seeing what the position of the Company was, the extraordinary strength of its hold upon what one might call the available wharfage of this Colony, with the exception of a very small part at Teluk Blangah, the part occupied by the P. and O. Company and other parts around St. James's, he found that the whole foreshore which was available or might be available for the accommodation of large ocean-going steamers was in possession of Tanjong Pagar Company. It was quite true that by reclaiming the parts he had mentioned, perhaps, on the other side, they might have afforded some facilities for bunkering and also facilities for landing and despatching goods, but the fact was very obvious even to one taking a fresh view of the question that the Company's position was a very strong one indeed and that to all intents and purposes the whole ocean-going shipping which touched at Singapore was subject to the control, really as far as its access to Singapore was concerned, of this Company. It appeared to him that this was a position which, however well it might have worked in the past, was one which there was no guarantee would always work equally in the future, and that it was very undesirable in the interests of the commerce of the place that practically the whole shipping facilities for larger steamers should be entirely under the control of the Company. When he learned the position of the Company and found that a very large proportion of its capital—more than two-thirds, more

like three-fourths—was held not in the Colony but in London, it appeared to him, if any question were to arise between the community and the shipping interests of Singapore and this Company, that in order for the voice of Singapore to make itself heard respectably it had to convince not Singapore but London. That appeared to him to be a very serious position. He did not say or imply at all any complaint against the management of the Company hitherto. On the contrary, he thought they would all agree with him that the extraordinary enterprise and foresight of the directors of the Company deserved the fullest reward from Singapore, and he was glad to see from what he could learn that they had already reaped a very substantial reward. (Hear, hear). On this review of the situation it appeared to him that the opportunity presented by this application of the Company for the Government to obtain such control of the policy pursued by the Company in the future as to enable it to secure if necessary the interests of the port, was an object which was good for the Government or perhaps the Federated Malay States incurring some sacrifice. He discussed the matter at some length with the Managing Director of the Company, through whose courtesy and readiness to place everything at his disposal he was very much indebted, and after weighing the matter as fully as possible he submitted to the Secretary of State the proposals which hon. members would find briefly summarised in the despatch which had been laid on the table that afternoon. In fact, he had received permission only that morning to lay that despatch, which was a confidential one, before the Council.

The proposals which he submitted to the Secretary of State in the despatch were briefly that the Government of the Straits Settlements and of the Federated States should take up 18,000 fresh shares in the Company. The Company under its present Articles had power to issue more shares and he suggested that they should be asked to issue another 18,000 and that the Government of the Federated Malay States and the Colony should take up these shares between them at a price which he mentioned as a fair price—a generous price he even thought—namely \$200 a share. Further, that they should be asked to issue another 18,000 and that the Government of the Federated Malay States and the Colony should take up these shares between them at a price which he mentioned as a fair price—a generous price he even thought—namely \$200 a share. 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OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
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CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAV. CO., LTD.
JOINT SERVICES.

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR ALL EUROPEAN,
NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICAN, WEST AUSTRALIAN, JAVA
AND SUMATRA PORTS.

FORTNIGHTLY SAILINGS FOR LONDON AND CONTINENT.
MONTHLY SAILINGS FOR LIVERPOOL.

OUTWARDS.

FROM	STEAMERS	DUE
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"PAKLING"	31st January.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"STENTOR"	6th February.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"PATROCLUS"	12th February.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"ACHILLES"	21st February.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"ANTENOR"	25th February.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"OOPACK"	27th February.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"PINGSUEY"	3rd March.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"ULYSSES"	7th March.
S.S. "PAKLING," from U.K., left Singapore at daylight on the 26th inst., and is due here at daylight on the 31st.		

HOMEWARDS.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
AMSTERDAM, LONDON & ANTWERP	"PRIAM"	2nd February.
AMSTERDAM, LONDON & ANTWERP	"GLAUCUS"	14th February.
*GENOA, MARSEILLES & L'POOL	"AJAX"	20th February.
AMSTERDAM, LONDON & ANTWERP	"IDOMENEUS"	28th February.
AMSTERDAM, LONDON & ANTWERP	"STENTOR"	14th March.
*GENOA, MARSEILLES & L'POOL	"PATROCLUS"	20th March.
AMSTERDAM, LONDON & ANTWERP	"ACHILLES"	28th March.

* Taking Cargo for Liverpool at London Rates.

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

FOR	STEAMER	TO SAIL
VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA, and all PACIFIC COAST PORTS, vid	"PINGSUEY"	6th March.
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA		

For Freight, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 27th January, 1905.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
MANILA	"TAMING" *	31st January.
NINGPO and SHANGHAI	"HUNAN" †	3rd February.
PORT DARWIN, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOKTOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE	"TSINAN" * †	13th

The Attention of Passengers is directed to the Superior Accommodation offered by these steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Unrivalled table. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried.

† Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

‡ Taking Cargo and Passengers at through Rates for all New Zealand and other Australian Ports.

N.B.—REDUCED SALOON FARES, SINGLE AND RETURN, TO MANILA AND
AUSTRALIAN PORTS. (SEE SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENT).

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 28th January, 1905.

Hongkong-Manila.

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers between Hongkong and Manila.—Saloon amidships—Electric Light—Perfect Cuisine—Surgeon and Stewardess carried.—All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of Passengers.

**CHINA AND MANILA
STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.**

Steamship.	Tons.	Captain.	For	Sailing Dates.
ZAFIRO	2,40	R. Rodger	MANILA	SATURDAY, 4th Feb., at 10 A.M.
RUBI	2,50	R. W. Almond	"	SATURDAY, 11th Feb., at 10 A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 28th January, 1905.

**AMERICAN ASIATIC STEAMSHIP
COMPANY.**

FOR NEW YORK via SUEZ CANAL

(With Liberty to Call at Malabar Coast).

PROPOSED SAILINGS.

About

Steamship "RAS ISSA" 30th January, 1905.

For Freight and further information, apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Agents.

Hongkong, 6th January, 1905.

PORTLAND & ASIATIC STEAMSHIP CO.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG, VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA,

FOR

PORTLAND, OREGON,

OPERATING IN CONNECTION WITH

THE OREGON RAILROAD AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.

Steamship	Tons	Captain	To Sail at Daylight on
"ARABIA"	4,483	Babie	February 13th, 1905.
"ARAGONIA"	5,198	Schuldt	March 5th,
"NICOMEDIA"	4,370	Wagner	March 21st,
"NUMANTIA"	4,370	Brehmer	April 20th,

Through Bills of Lading issued to Pacific Coast Points and all Eastern, Canadian and United States Points. For through rates of Freight and further information, communicate with or apply to

ALLAN CAMERON, General Agent.

NOTICE:

TSANG FOO & CO.
COAL MERCHANTS AND STEVEDORES,
48, DES VŒUX ROAD,

SHIPS Coasted from alongside at the shortest notice, and with all possible despatch. Prices Moderate. Telephone No. 329. Hongkong, 1st October, 1904.

BOO CHEONG, of No. 20, Poitinger Street, has always on hand FIRST-CLASS WRITING AND PRINTING PAPERS, AND STATIONERY of every variety.

Hongkong, 24th November, 1904.

Shipping—Steamers:**CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.****AUSTRALIAN LINE.****REDUCTION IN PASSAGE RATES.**

From 1st January, 1904.

ALSO REDUCED FARES TO MANILA AND RETURN.

STEAMERS fitted throughout with Electric Light, First Class Accommodation. Unrivalled Table. Duly qualified Surgeon carried.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, 1st February, 1904.

STEAM TO CANTON.**THE New Twin Screw Steel Steamers**

TONS Captain

"KWONG CHOW" ... 1,309... J. P. MARTIN

"KWONG TUNG" ... 1,238... H. W. WALKER

Leave Hongkong for Canton at 9 every evening (Saturday excepted).

These Fine New Steamers have unexcelled Accommodation for First Class Passengers and are lit throughout by Electricity.

Passage Fare—Single Journey ... \$4

Meals \$1 each.

The Company's Wharf is a short distance West of the Harbour Master's Office.

SHIU ON S.S. CO., LTD., and

YUEN ON S.S. CO., LTD.,

No. 8, Queen's Road West.

Hongkong, 10th January, 1905.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.**THE British Steamship**

"YING KING."

Captain E. I. Page, of 1,088 tons, Registered, is the newest, fastest, and most luxuriously furnished steamer on the line and is lighted throughout with Electricity; hot and cold Water service. The cuisine is unexcelled.

Leaving Hongkong every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENING, at 9 P.M. and returning from Canton every evening at 5 P.M.

1st Class.....\$3.00 for Single Journey.

2nd 1.50

Meals 1.00 each.

The steamer's wharf is at the Western end of Wing Lok Street.

VUK ON S.S. CO., LTD.,

No. 216, Wing Lok Street.

WENDT & CO.,

Canton Agents.

Hongkong, 24th June, 1904.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "WING CHAI,"

Captain T. Austin, R.N.R.

THIS Steamer departs from Hongkong on Week Days, at 8 A.M. and on Sundays at 8.30 A.M. Departs from Macao on Week Days at 2.30 P.M. and on Sundays at 6.30 P.M.

FARES—Week Days, 1st Class, including Cabin and servant, Single \$3; Return Ticket, \$5; 2nd Class, \$1; 3rd Class, 50 cents.

Every Sunday will be an Excursion, at the following rates:—1st and 2nd Class, Single Ticket, \$1; Return, \$2; 3rd Class, Single, 30 cents; Return, 50 cents; Steerage, 10 cents.

TIFFIN and DINNER can be supplied either on Board, or at the Macao Hotel, for returning passengers only, at an extra charge of \$2.

On Sundays, passengers desiring to have a Private Cabin which has accommodation for two or more passengers, will be charged \$3 extra.

First Class Passengers, who do not care to return on the Excursion Sunday, will be allowed to do so the following day (Monday) on production of the Return Half Ticket. Should the Steamer not run on the Monday, owing to the Boiler cleaning, due notice will be given to the Captain, and the Half Ticket will be available for the following day.

The Steamer is lit throughout by Electricity.

The steamer's wharf at Hongkong is at the Western end of Wing Lok Street.

MING ON & CO.,

2nd Floor, No. 16, Victoria Street.

Hongkong, 5th November, 1904.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE**TO NEW YORK,**

Shipping.

Arr. 7/4/5.

Yangtze, Br. s.s., 4,149, W. C. Lyett, 27th Jan.—Seattle and Tacoma, &c., 22nd Dec., Gen.—B. & S.
China, Aust. s.s., 3,855, General, 27th Jan.—Moj, 23rd Jan., Gen.—S. W. & Co.
Chupar, Br. s.s., 1,456, Cammock, 27th Jan.—Bangkok 20th Jan., Teak—J., M. & Co.
Telemachus, Br. s.s., 1,510, J. Williamson, 27th Jan.—Saigon 23rd Jan., Ballast.—Wo Fat Shing.
Chusan, Br. s.s., 2,852, H. W. Kenrick, 28th Jan.—Bombay 11th Jan., and Singapore 23rd Mails and Gen.—P. & O. S. N. Co.
Hinsang, Br. s.s., 1,536, D. E. Sawyer, 28th Jan.—Hong Kong 26th Jan., Coal—J., M. & Co.
Triumph, Ger. s.s., 769, A. Hansen, 28th Jan.—Fochow via Amoy and Swatow 27th Jan., Gen.—O. S. K.
Ghazee, Br. s.s., 3,242, D. S. Bailey, 28th Jan.—Fochow 26th Jan., Gen.—D. & Co., Ltd.

Clearances at the Harbour Office.

Samson, for Swatow.
Frithiof, for Swatow.
San Cheong, for Canton.
Yingking, for Canton.
Auwongchou, for Canton.
Rojaburi, for Pakhoi.
Haiun, for Swatow.
Shun Lee, for West River.
Radnorshire, for Shanghai.
Loongmoon, for Shanghai.
Pak Kong, for West River.
Declina, for Swatow.
Charles Hardouin, for Canton.
Jacob Diederichsen, for Hoihow.
Gaelic, for Batavia.
Oceano, for Nagasaki.
Wingtsang, for Macao.
Chan On, for West River.
San U, for West River.

Departure.

Jan. 28.

Coronandell, for Europe.
Ruby, for Manila.
Benvorovich, for Nagasaki.
Charterhouse, for Swatow.
Helen, for Swatow.
Haimon, for Coast Ports.
Prinzess Marie, for Singapore.
Highlander, for Kobe.
Oland, for Canton.
Chusan, for Shanghai.
Radnorshire, to Shanghai, &c.
Indrapura, for Shanghai.
Hong Wan I, for Amoy.
Declina, for Swatow.
Loongmoon, for Shanghai.
Samson, for Bangkok.

Passengers arrived.

Per Chusan, for Hongkong from Colombo—Mt. Houghton. From London—Mrs. Taylor and 2 infants, Capt. G. F. Muller, Lt.-Col. C. A. Belford, Dr. J. Jones, Capt. J., Mrs. and Miss Mackenzie, R.N. From Gibraltar—Messrs. A. S. M. Duque and A. C. Saccadura. From Marseilles—Miss Turner, and Mr. J. Salvador. From Singapore—Messrs. C. M. Phillip, S. L. Cowan, L. L. Rouston, G. A. Irwin, P. Roza, A. F. Castillo, and 2 Stumpers. For Shanghai from London—Rev. and Mrs. G. A. Clayton and 2 infants, Dr. W. A. Taichill, Misses W. Protheroe, K. Wheatley, G. Markwick, and Sergt. S. J. Webster. From Marseilles—Mr. A. Wide, Mr. and Mrs. J. Simons, and Mr. J. Michel. From Singa ore—Messrs. Sun Yu, T. R. Calbert and W. Hawkins. For Yokohama from Marseilles—Mr. Lancelot Gregson. From Port Said—Mr. D. R. Friedlander. Per Telemachus, from Saigon—Capt. Vidal, and Mr. Perez.

Passengers departed.

Per Loongmon, for Manila—Messrs. Samuel Rebarber, P. Van Gennep, gen. Mrs. Odiepe, Rev. Gen. J. Shiham, Messrs. Chas. McLane, R. E. O. Bird, A. H. Crook, Linz, G. Aznala, Mariano Pizarro, C. Yonetzu and Wong Man Liang.

Per Ruby, for Manila—Mr. and Mrs. B. Abelle, Miss L. Abella, Mr. C. Mauris, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Le Vionnois, Dr. and Mrs. J. B. Neis, Messrs. H. S. Chilverton, R. S. Mac Dougall and F. Fujivara.

Shipping Report.

Str. Yangtze from Seattle—Fair passage across Pacific, good weather leaving Shanghai, thick fog from Hienan to Tung Ying, heavy rain, thunder and lightning between Lin-mocks and Breaker Points, strong current down Formosa Channel.

Vessels in Port.

STREAMERS
Aigencourt, Br. s.s., 2,876, Worsnop, 3rd Oct.,—Hainan 1st Oct., Malaya—Order.

Björnstein Björnsen, Nor. s.s., 736, C. Olsen, 24th Jan.—Sourabaya 14th Jan., Gen.—Thoresen & Co.

Empress of India, Br. s.s., 3,032, O. P. Marshall, R.N.R., 18th Jan.—Vancouver, (R.C.) 26th Dec., and Shanghai 15th Jan., Mails and Gen.—C. P. R. Co.

Gaelic, Br. s.s., 2,691, W. Finch, R.N.R., 18th Jan.—San Francisco 13th Dec., Honolulu 20th, Yokohama 5th Jan., Kobe 7th, Nagasaki 9th, and Manila 16th, Mails and Gen.—O. & O. S. S. Co.

Haitan, Br. s.s., 1,183, J. S. Roach, 22nd Jan.—Fochow 10th Jan., Amoy 20th, and Swatow 21st, Gen.—D. L. & Co.

Hohnstein, Ger. s.s., 1,275, H. Hamer, 18th Jan.—Sourabaya 7th Jan., Sugar—L. W. & Co.

Huc, Fr. s.s., 795, Godineau, 27th Nov.—Haiphong and Hanoi 26th Nov., Gen.—A. R. M.

Iindravelli, Br. s.s., 3,115, S. Cullington, 28th Nov.—Shanghai 24th Nov., Balas—J. M. & Co.

Kafsong, Br. s.s., 1,024, E. Finlayson, 27th Jan.—Hilo 23rd Jan., Gen.—B. & S.

Katherine Park, Br. s.s., 1,075, W. H. Capp, 12th Jan.—Sasebo (Japan) 8th Jan., Light—G. I. & Co.

Kohlschang, Ger. s.s., 1,292, C. Gossewich, 26th Jan.—Bangkok 19th Jan., Gen.—B. & S.

Oceano, Br. s.s., 3,050, F. V. Davies, 26th Jan.—Delagoa Bay, 25th Jan., Coals—H. A. L.

Onsang, Br. s.s., 1,787, J. T. Davies, 21st Jan.—Java 12th Jan., Sugar—J. M. & Co.

Pachan, Ger. s.s., 1,041, L. Uneke, 26th Jan.—Moj, 21st Jan., Coal—J. & Co.

Rajaburi, Ger. s.s., 1,056, G. Wendig, 25th Jan.—Swatow 24th Jan., Gen.—B. & S.

Seaward, U.S. transport, 350, Croskey, 28th Dec.—Manila 24th Dec.

Suisang, Br. s.s., 1,776, F. Wheeler, 24th Jan.—Calcutta 8th Jan., Penang and Singapore 17th, Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Taming, Br. s.s., 1,315, A. W. Outerbridge, 27th Jan.—Manila 24th Jan., Gen.—B. & S.

Yiktsang, Br. s.s., 1,216, W. D. Welsh, 27th Jan.—Canton 20th Jan., Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Yuensang, Br. s.s., 1,128, P. H. Rolfe, 21st Jan.—Manila and Amoy 20th Jan., Gen.—J. M. & Co.

SAILING VESSELS.
Forest Hall, Br. ship, 1,601, P. A. Logan, 14th Jan.—New York 7th Aug., 1904, Petroleum.—S. O. Co.

Steamers Expected.

Vessel	From	Agents	Due
Zafiro	Manila	S. T. & Co.	Jan. 30
Blair	Japan	M. & Co.	Jan. 30
Packing	Singapore	B. & S.	Jan. 31
Sambia	Singapore	H. A. L.	Feb. 1
P. Waldmar	Mojo	M. & Co.	Feb. 2
Sachsen	Singapore	M. & Co.	Feb. 8
Arabia	Portland	J. & A. Co.	Feb. 8
Emp. of Japan	Vancouver	C. P. R. Co.	Feb. 11
P. Segismund	Sydney	M. & Co.	Feb. 13

Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Returns.

Hué	At Kowloon	Dock
Chihi	"	"
H.M.S. Moonlight	"	"
Yuensang	"	"
Die	"	"
Hai'an	"	"
Katharine Park	"	"
Tsingtau	"	"
Empress of India	"	"
Elie Rickmers	"	"
Kafsong	"	"
Hohnstein	"	"
Kwong Tung	"	"
Kansu	"	"
Honam	Cosmopolitan	"
Fuk Po	Aberdeen	"

Ships Passed The Canal.

Outward	23rd December	Heathburn
Machaon	27th December	Easty Abbey, Burvorlich
Albenca	28th December	Romulus
Macduff	7th January	Shun-tun, Egermont
Stenor	7th January	Dalmeny, Baron Valletta
Bentley	10th January	Bentley, Indrawadi, Charente, Rhenania, Merionethshire, Ithaka, Sandhurst, Knight of St. George, Kennedy
Caldonian	13th January	Galatea, Suez
Prometheus	17th January	Scylla, Greco
Castor	24th January	Canopus, Princes Alice, Stephan
Octavia	27th January	Irvingborough, Ocean
Leviathan	28th January	Orion, Otter, Phoenix, Rambler, Robe, Rosario, Sandpiper, Sirius, Taku, Tamar, Thetis, Tweed, Vengeance, Virago, Whiting, Woodcock
Argus	29th January	Argus, Balaenoptera, Calchas, Cydites, Suez.
Hindustan	27th December	Hindustan
Manila	28th December	Manila
Prins Regent Luitpold	4th January	Kaitow
Brigavia	10th January	Brigavia, Cleverhaven, Jason, Savonia
Agamemnon	13th January	Agamemnon, Heath
Preussen	14th January	Preussen, Tourane
Pera	27th January	Pera, Etel Friedrich, Falldon Hall, Ceylon.

Yacht Update.

Macau	Per Wingchau, 29th Jan., 8 A.M.
Namito	Per Tschien, 29th Jan., 9 A.M.
Sanbie	Per Ho-fu, 29th Jan., 9 A.M.
Canton	Per Powan, 29th Jan., 9 A.M.
Pakhoi	Per Rajaburi, 29th Jan., 9 A.M.
Canton	Per Hunkow, 30th Jan., 7.30 A.M.
Macao	Per Wingchau, 30th Jan., 7.30 A.M.
Macao	Per Haengshan, 30th Jan., 1.15 P.M.
Straits and Rangoon	Per China, 30th Jan.,
2 P.M.	
Canton	Per Fatshan, 30th Jan., 5 P.M.
Namito	Per Tai-chien, 30th Jan., 5 P.M.
Sanbie	Per Hoi Fu, 30th Jan., 5 P.M.
Macao	Per Wingchau, 31st Jan., 5 P.M.
Canton	Per Kinshin, 31st Jan., 7.30 A.M.
Macao	Per Hengchuan, 31st Jan., 1.15 P.M.
Singapore	Penang and Calcutta—Per Suisong, 31st Jan., 2 P.M.
Malacca	Per Tamme, 31st Jan., 3 P.M.
Singapore and Penang	Per Sihenia, 31st Jan., 3 P.M.

Bayan, 1st Feb.	Per Tschien, 31st Jan., 3 P.M.
Macau	Per Hengchuan, 31st Jan., 3 P.M.
Chin-wan-tan	Shanghai and Tientsin—Per Hailan, 1st Feb.
Shanghai	Per Tschien, 31st Jan., 3 P.M.
Macau	Per Hengchuan, 31st Jan., 3 P.M.
Macao	Per Hoi Fu, 1st Feb., 5 P.M.
Singapore	Per Sourabaya—Per Onsang, 2nd Feb., 11 A.M.
Nin-po	and Shanghai—Per Hunan, 2nd Feb., 3 P.M.
Bayan, 1st Feb.	Per Tschien, 31st Jan., 3 P.M.
Macau	Per Hengchuan, 31st Jan., 3 P.M.
Namito	Per Tschien, 31st Jan., 3 P.M.
Sanbie	Per Hoi Fu, 1st Feb., 5 P.M.
Macau	Per Wingchau, 1st Feb., 5 P.M.
Canton	Per Kinshin, 1st Feb., 7.30 A.M.
Macao	Per Hengchuan, 1st Feb., 1.15 P.M.
Singapore	Per Sourabaya—Per Onsang, 2nd Feb., 11 A.M.
Nin-po	and Shanghai—Per Hunan, 2nd Feb., 3 P.M.
Bayan, 1st Feb.	Per Tschien, 31st Jan., 3 P.M.
Macau	Per Hengchuan, 31st Jan., 3 P.M.
Namito	Per Tschien, 31st Jan., 3 P.M.
Sanbie	Per Hoi Fu, 1st Feb., 5 P.M.
Macau	Per Wingchau, 1st Feb., 5 P.M.
Canton	Per Kin

MESSAGENES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, BAHIA, COLOMBO, ADEN, EGYPT, MARSEILLES, LONDON, HAVRE, BORDEAUX, MEDITERRANEAN AND BLACK SEA PORTS.

The S.S. "ERNEST SIMONS."

Captain Bourdon, will be despatched for MARSEILLES on TUESDAY, the 7th February, at 1 P.M.

Passage tickets and through Bills of Lading issued for above ports.

Cargo also booked for principal places in Europe.

Next sailings will be as follows:—

S.S. POLYNESIEN 21st February.
S.S. CALEDONIEN 7th March.
S.S. OCEANIEN 21st March.

L. BRIDOU,
Acting Agent.

Hongkong, 26th January, 1905. [7]

NORTHERN PACIFIC LINE.

BOSTON STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

BOSTON TOW-BOAT COMPANY.

Connecting at Tacoma with NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR VICTORIA, B.C., AND TACOMA, VIA MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	Sailing.
Lyra	4,417	G. V. Williams	Ab. Feb. 3
Pleistades	3,753	F. G. Purington	" Mar. 4
Tremont	9,066	T. W. Garlick.	" —

† Cargo only.

FOR MANILA.
The largest, steadiest, and most comfortable steamer for Manila.

CHEAP FARES, EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION, ATTENDANCE AND CUISINE, ELECTRIC LIGHT, DOCTOR AND STEWARDESS.

The twin-screw s.s. *Shawmut* and *Tremont* have just been fitted with very superior accommodation for first and second class passengers. The large size of these vessels ensures steadiness at sea. Electric fan in each room.

Barber's shop and steam-laundry. Cargo carried in cold storage.

For further information, apply to DODWELL, & CO., LIMITED, General Agents.

Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, 24th January, 1905. [8]

Intimations,

FURNITURE WAREHOUSE.

LI KWONG LOONG, 李廣隆

CABINET-MAKER AND ART DECORATOR, from Shanghai, has opened a FURNITURE STORE at

No. 45, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL, The only Shop in Hongkong with this name.

WHERE HIGH-CLASS FURNITURE of every description can be made to order in any design required.

Has been patronised by the Hongkong Club, Hongkong Hotel, Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., joint Telegraphs Cos., and other leading Establishments in the Colony, to whom reference may be made as to the Superior Workmanship and Materials of the Furniture, &c., supplied.

Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd. write as follows:—

"We have pleasure in stating that Mr. LI KWONG LOONG furnished the Annex to our Dispensary and gave us every satisfaction."

(Sd.) A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.

ORDERS punctually attended to, and CHARGES most moderate.

AN INSPECTION INVITED.

Hongkong, 6th December, 1904. [60]

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

A FOOK & CO., SHIP AND HOUSE COMPRADORES, have this day

R E M O V E D

TO

NO. 12, POTTINGER STREET, (opposite their old establishment) Hongkong, 24th November, 1904. [64]

For Sale.

FOR SALE TO LET,

AT THE PEAK.

NOTE 2 AND 3, GOUGH HILL.

AN ELEVEN-ROOMED HOUSE with Dressing, Drying and Bath-rooms, fully furnished; distant thirteen minutes by Chair from the Tram; fitted with open baths and hot and cold water; large Kitchen; Laundry and Servants' Quarters. Can be used as one dwelling or divided into two.

For Particulars and Terms, apply to— SHEWAN, TOMES & Co. Hongkong, 30th December, 1904. [1398]

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 375 lbs. net \$6.00 per Cask ex Factory.

In Bags of 250 lbs. net \$8.20 per Bag ex Factory.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, 2nd September, 1904. [50]

FOR SALE.

INCANDESCENT GASOLINE LAMPS

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, from the best makers.

INCANDESCENT MANTLES, CHIMNEYS, GLOBES, SHADES, &c.,

for GASOLINE AND GAS LAMPS at the most moderate prices.

Lamps fixed up for Buyers free of charge.

Naphtha of the best kind kept in stock.

TAI KWONG CO.

56, Lyndhurst Terrace.

Hongkong, 2nd May, 1904. [54]

To Let.

TO LET.

GODOWN No. 3, New Praya, Kennedy Town.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 21st November, 1904. [71]

TO LET.

N. O. 1, STEWART TERRACE, THE PEAK.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 26th March, 1904. [70]

TO LET.

N. O. 1, RIPON TERRACE.

"HATHERLEIGH," a detached residence with Tennis Court on CONDUIT ROAD.

A HOUSE in WONG NEI CHONG ROAD, FLATS in MORETON TERRACE, facing Polo Ground.

OFFICES in course of erection, CONNAUGHT ROAD (near BLAKE PIER). GODOWNS: PRAYA EAST.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 25th January, 1905. [60]

TO LET.

WILD DELI BUILDINGS, No. 147, WANCHAI RUAD.

Comfortable and airy flats of 2 or 3 rooms, from \$15 inclusive of Taxes.

And others to suit various requirements.

S. A. SETH,
Land and Estate Broker,
Dairy Farm Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 5th January, 1905. [72]

TO LET.

EUROPEAN HOUSES, Nos. 2 to 4, 6 to 8 and 10 to 15, GAF ROAD, facing Race Course, within reach of the Electric Cars, thoroughly cleansed and colour-washed, in flats or whole.

Apply to—

S. A. SETH,
Land and Estate Broker,
Dairy Farm Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 5th January, 1905. [71]

TO LET.

GODOWNS Nos. 100 and 101, Praya East, with Water Frontage.

Apply to—

"VICTORIA BUILDINGS."

Hongkong, 28th December, 1904. [1394]

TO LET.

SIX FIRST-CLASS EUROPEAN HOUSES in Observatory Road, Tsim Tsui, Kowloon, each with five spacious well-ventilated living rooms, two bath-rooms, kitchen, garden, tennis courts, servants' quarters, water, gas, electric lights and bells.

Moderate Rental. Possession on or about 1st April, 1905.

Apply to—

ARABOOTON V. APCAR & Co.,

45, Wyndham Street.

Hongkong, 6th January, 1905. [104]

SHARE QUOTATIONS

Supplied by Messrs. THOMAS, BROWN & PORTS. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	PRICE.	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT.	LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE RETURN-PRESENT QUOTATION.	CLOSING QUOTATION.
BANKS.	80,000	\$125	\$125	\$1,000,000 \$7,000,000 \$21,000,000	\$1,492,554	Div. of £1.10/- @ exchange 1/9, 15/16 \$16.41 for first half-year 1904	5 %
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	99,935	\$127	\$127	\$1,533,333 \$19,173,333	\$21,668	\$2 (London 3/6) for 1903	5 1/2 %
National Bank of China, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,400,000 \$81,739	\$10,549	\$17 for 1903	6 1/2 %
MARINE INSURANCES.	24,000	\$83.33	\$25	\$950,000 \$51,992 \$362,366 \$371,445	Nil.	\$4 1/2 for year ended 30.4.1904	7 1/2 %
China Traders' Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	\$15	\$5	Tls. 800,000 \$1,800,000 \$20,000	Tls. 217,119	Final of 10/- making \$1 for 1903	8 %
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	\$15	\$5	\$1,800,000 \$20,000	Dr.	\$5 for 1900	—
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$100	\$1,732,749 \$89,111 \$845,773	\$2,078,997	\$35 for 1903	5 %
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	8,000	\$100	\$100	\$1,000,000 \$137,794	\$486,284	\$12 for 1902	8 %
FIRE INSURANCES.	20,000	\$100	\$10	\$1,25,675 \$3,561	\$329,047	\$6 dividend & \$1 bonus for 1902	7 1/2 %
Chio Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,70,288	\$221,110	\$22 for 1902	6 1/2 %
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	30,000	\$25	\$25	none	Dr.	\$63,123	—
SHIPPING, TUG AND CARGO BOATS.	20,000	\$30	\$30	none	Nil.	\$3 for year ended 30.6.1903	6 %
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	80,000	\$15	\$15	\$1,63,622	\$14 for first half-year 1904	10 1/2 %	\$27 sellers
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	60,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,20,000 \$100,000	Dr.	\$5 for 1900	—
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	\$15	\$1,63,622	Interim of Tls. 2 for 1904	7 1/2 %	\$27 buyers
Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited							